



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Takeshita Begins Talks With Bush in Washington OW020162889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1609 GMT 2 Feb 89

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Washington, Feb. 2 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita began talks with new President George Bush on Thursday in a meeting aimed at enabling them to cement personal ties and seek common ground on overall relations between Japan and the U.S.

Japanese officials said Takeshita plans to inform Bush of Japan's basic thinking on the management of bilateral ties and global issues during the summit meeting at the White House.

Underlying that thinking is the objective of seeking an equal partnership with Washington through closer policy coordination and consultation in tackling bilateral issues from a "global perspective."

Japanese officials emphasized, however, that Tokyo has "its own ways" in discharging its international obligations, an indication that undue pressure from Washington over sensitive "burden sharing" issues would be resisted.

Takeshita and Bush began their meeting with a "tete-a-tete" and were to be joined later by a select number of cabinet officials from both sides.

Prior to the summit, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno met separately with Secretary of State James Baker to compare notes on bilateral ties and international topics of mutual concern, Japanese officials said.

Bush Determined To Cut Deficit OW0302000889 Tokyo KYODO in English 2303 GMT 2 Feb 89

[by Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Washington, Feb. 2 KYODO—U.S. President George Bush told Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita Thursday he is determined to cut the U.S. budget deficit and that doing so would improve bilateral relations.

Japanese and U.S. officials said Bush made the comment during his meeting with Takeshita at the White House.

A senior Japanese official said Bush pledged to reduce the budget deficit because of its impact not only on the U.S. itself but also on Japan.

A U.S. official said Takeshita for his part "reaffirmed his determination to emphasize domestic growth and promote structural adjustment" in the meeting.

Takeshita is the first foreign leader to call on Bush at the White House since he took office on January 20.

During nearly 3 hours of talks, including a working lunch that lasted 1 hour and 40 minutes, Bush and Takeshita, with their senior aides at their sides, discussed the chronic trade imbalance between the two economic powers, trade protectionism in the U.S., and Third World aid.

The U.S. official said, "The leaders reviewed the progress our nations have achieved in bringing our economies into better balance and in opening our markets."

During the meeting, Secretary of State James Baker repeated Bush's famous campaign pledge "Read my lips—no new taxes" in Japanese, to the amusement of both U.S. and Japanese participants in the Bush-Takeshita meeting.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno suggested in a separate meeting with Baker that a new sub-cabinet level dialogue may be "useful and helpful" in dealing with economic and trade disputes between Tokyo and Washington, according to the senior U.S. official.

The official said Bush told the Japanese leader that protectionism in the U.S. remains "a live issue."

He quoted Bush as telling Takeshita that protectionism would remain an issue until the problem of the huge trade deficit was resolved.

The two leaders agreed on the importance of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks to promote free trade, Japanese and U.S. officials said.

Takeshita, a former finance minister, reiterated the need for a responsible fiscal and monetary policy and a higher private savings rate in the U.S., the senior Japanese official said.

Leaders Reach Personal Accord OW0202235089 Tokyo KYODO in English 2201 GMT 2 Feb 89

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Washington, Feb. 2 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President George Bush pledged Thursday to work together in resolving global and bilateral issues.

The two leaders, emerging from 3 hours of talks at the White House over lunch, spoke of shared responsibilities in the world, brushing aside underlying trade and defense issues that have been raised in the U.S.

To mark a personal bond forged during what was their first get-acquainted summit, Takeshita and Bush also agreed to address each other on a first-name basis, carrying on a tradition first established by their predecessors, former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and former President Ronald Reagan.

Both leaders emphasized the importance of bilateral ties, with Takeshita paying tribute to the U.S. for playing an "irreplaceable" role as leader of the Western Bloc.

Takeshita, however, also sought a greater role for Japan in the management of global issues, telling Bush during the meeting that with the two countries together accounting for 37 percent of world gross national product, "any bilateral issue automatically becomes a world issue," Japanese officials said.

Takeshita urged Bush to strengthen bilateral consultations not only on macroeconomic policies but also on East-West ties and other global issues.

The officials said the Japanese side made it clear during the meeting that Japan will not promote economic cooperation with the Soviet Union unless there is a settlement of Japan's demand for the return of a group of Soviet-occupied islands off Hokkaido.

Japanese officials described the mood of the 3-hour meeting as "extremely affable," a description underscored by the optimistic terms used by the two leaders in remarks they made to reporters when they stepped out into the White House Rose Garden.

Takeshita said, "Our meeting today confirmed that if our two peoples work together hand in hand there is nothing we cannot achieve."

The Japanese prime minister also expressed his confidence in Bush's leadership, saying, "You will have my full support."

For his part, Bush said the meeting, coming less than 2 weeks after his inauguration, "reflects the importance I place on the relations between our two countries."

He added, "On occasion we may have differences, but there are the differences of friends."

Bush also applauded Japan's pledge to boost its assistance to developing countries, and said the two leaders had pledged in their talks to "make every effort" to put the proposed multilateral assistance initiative for the Philippines into effect this year.

The Takeshita cabinet has approved a 7.8 percent increase in Japan's Official Development Assistance for Fiscal 1989 as part of its pledge to double the aid program to 50 billion dollars in 5 years.

Takeshita told Bush Japan will expand its aid program from Asia to the other parts of the world, and vowed to increase the proportion of aid without strings attached, Japanese officials said.

Prior to the summit meeting, Secretary of State James Baker met separately with Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and urged Japan to reduce the bilateral trade imbalance, referring to the likelihood that pressure from Congress will mount unless further improvement is made.

Baker also expressed concern about opposition from some members of Congress to a joint project in which Japan is developing its next-generation "FSX" fighter plane.

Japanese officials said neither Bush or Takeshita raised "awkward" issues during the summit, with both leaders focusing on the generalities of relations between the two nations.

Takeshita put forward three "requests" to Bush, urging that his administration uphold free trade, adopt "moderate" fiscal and financial policies, and take measures to bolster the U.S. competitiveness in the world market.

On bilateral trade issues, Bush limited himself to asking Japan to ease trade frictions, and Takeshita pledged to make further efforts to open up Japan's markets, Japanese officials said.

Both leaders also pledged to cooperate to make a success of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations, with Bush expressing understanding of "difficulties" Japan faces over farm issues, Japanese officials said.

On shared responsibilities, Takeshita told reporters he and Bush "share the conviction that it is time for Japan and the U.S. to further strengthen policy coordination and joint endeavours" on global issues.

Takeshita, the first foreign leader to call on Bush since he took office on January 20, also invited Bush to pay a state visit to Japan.

Bush will be traveling to Tokyo on February 24 to attend the funeral of Emperor Hirohito, now called Emperor Showa.

After the summit meeting, Takeshita presented Japan's Grand Cordon of the Order of the Rising Sun with Paulownia Flowers to former U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo Mike Mansfield. The ceremony took place at the residence of the Japanese ambassador.

Mansfield, who will be succeeded by Michael Armacost, an undersecretary of state for political affairs, served in his Tokyo post for 11 years up to last December.

Takeshita later paid a call on House of Representatives Speaker Jim Wright. He will also call on the Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell on Friday before leaving Washington.

Takeshita will meet former U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Los Angeles before leaving for home next Monday.

KYODO Analyzes Talks

OW0302094189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT
3 Feb 89

[News analysis by Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Washington, Feb. 3 KYODO—The talks in Washington between Japan's Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President George Bush Thursday seem to have achieved a meeting of minds between the top leaders of the world's two largest economies.

"It has run according to our best scenario," a senior Japanese diplomat said of the three-hour session at the White House.

Secretary of State James Baker, a close confidant of Bush, was also quoted as saying that the President was "totally satisfied" with the meeting.

The two leaders, both described as "pragmatic and business type," apparently had no trouble in breaking the ice in their get-acquainted summit.

Before their chairs warmed up during a tete-a-tete at the Oval Office, both men agreed to go on first-name basis, which the usually shy Takeshita promptly tried during their hour-long meeting and a working lunch.

"We need each other," declared Bush, who was shot down by Japanese forces in the Pacific in 1944.

Takeshita, the first foreign leader to call on Bush since his inauguration less than two weeks ago, was also enthusiastic in his assessment of the meeting.

"Our meeting today confirmed that if our two peoples work together hand in hand there is nothing we cannot achieve," Takeshita said at a White House departure ceremony.

The meeting underscored a major shift in the economic muscle between the two Pacific allies over the past eight years. When Bush's predecessor, Ronald Reagan, came to office in 1981, the United States was the world's biggest aid donor and enjoyed a small current account surplus while Japan was struggling as a junior partner.

Today, Japan has emerged as the biggest creditor nation while its per capita GNP has exceeded that of its principal ally and military protector, who is now the world's No. 1 debtor.

Backed by vast financial power, the Takeshita Government has vowed to double Japan's foreign aid in five years, spreading its wings as the world's No. 1 donor country.

Sensing the U.S. demand for burden-sharing by Japan as a principal ally, the Takeshita government has been shifting the emphasis of its foreign aid program. Instead of using it as a mere tool for the pursuit of its overseas economic interest, Japan has increasingly tried to use it for strategic considerations.

For instance, Japan is committed to promote a multilateral assistance initiative to salvage the embattled Philippine economy.

Also, Takeshita has pointedly told Bush that he plans to include Mexico, the most heavily indebted nation in Latin America, in a proposed visit to the region.

These two countries, Japanese diplomats pointed out, are strategically important to the U.S.: the Philippines has two of the biggest U.S. military bases outside America and Mexico is America's neighbor to the south.

Apparently out of consideration of Japan's political sensitivity—as well as nervousness among its Asian neighbors—toward a major Japanese military role, Bush acknowledged that responsibilities for peace can "take many forms."

"In this regard I applaud Japan's pledge to make further significant increase in overseas development assistance program," Bush said.

Japanese officials were relieved when Bush did not apply pressure both in public and in private over sensitive issues during the summit.

"On occasion we may have differences, but these are the differences of friends," Bush said at the White House departure ceremony.

On the eve of the summit, Japanese diplomats said "It won't be strange" if the U.S. raised specific and presumably awkward issues during the summit.

A week before Takeshita's arrival in Washington, U.S. Defense Secretary-designate John Tower raised eyebrows in Tokyo when he criticized the Japanese Constitution for keeping Japan's defense forces within the country.

Tower's remarks only got rap on the knuckles from Japan's Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno Thursday when he met separately with Baker before the summit and called for "prudence." The matter was dropped during the summit itself.

There were apparently no sharp words over trade, with Bush only nudging Takeshita to further open up Japan's markets to more American goods and services. His guest promptly obliged.

In his post summit press remarks, Bush merely said they "reviewed the progress our nations have achieved in bringing our economies into better balance and in further opening our markets."

Japan's new economic muscle aside, one key element in bringing off a "new breeze," as termed by Takeshita, in American-Japanese relations was the quiet diplomacy of Baker himself.

Japanese diplomats point to the close relationship between Baker and Takeshita in tackling volatile foreign exchange issues when Takeshita was Japan's finance minister and Baker the U.S. treasury secretary.

"They know each other very well and they find they can work together," said one Japanese diplomat who observed the two masters of behind-the-scenes political maneuvers at work.

Uno-Baker Talks Begin
OW0202152289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1452 GMT
2 Feb 89

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Washington, Feb. 2 KYODO—Japan's Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker began talks here Thursday in a meeting aimed at setting the stage for a summit between the two nations later in the day.

Japanese officials said the 45-minute meeting was designed to enable Uno and Baker to discuss ways to "invigorate" the channels for consultation between the two nations.

Uno, who is traveling together with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, is also expected to exchange views on international issues of common concern to Tokyo and Washington.

Japanese officials cited the search for a common policy toward the Soviet Union as a topic that may emerge in the Uno-Baker meeting.

Uno and Baker will also join a Thursday lunch meeting at the White house between Takeshita and President George Bush.

Japanese Foreign Ministry officials say Tokyo wants to invigorate the various channels for bilateral consultation in order to prevent conflicts over economic and trade issues from flaring up.

Tokyo is bracing itself for fresh pressure from the U.S. over issues that range from the level of Japan's defense spending to its sustained trade surplus with the country.

Japan's trade surplus with the U.S. last year was estimated to exceed 50 billion dollars, with signs that it may again pick up momentum after easing off slightly since 1987.

U.S. Defense Secretary-designate John Tower, who is expected to join Thursday's summit, has put it on record that Japan should spend more on defense, arguing that there is nothing in the Japanese Constitution to prevent Tokyo from doing so.

Tower's comment, made during a senate hearing last week, prompted a public rebuke from Tokyo by Defense Agency Director General Kichiro Tazawa.

Japanese officials said Uno and Baker are also expected to compare notes on a series of regional issues, including the Korean peninsula, China, the Middle East, and the U.S.-inspired multilateral aid to the Philippines.

Trade Balance Reduction Sought
OW0202174889 Tokyo KYODO in English 1712 GMT
2 Feb 89

[Text] Washington, Feb. 2 KYODO—U.S. Secretary of State James Baker Thursday called on Japan to reduce the bilateral trade imbalance, warning of mounting pressure from Congress unless further improvement is made.

Baker, in a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, also expressed concern about potential congressional opposition on a joint project to help Japan develop its next generation "FSX" fighter plane, Japanese officials said.

The meeting, which lasted 50 minutes, was held before the two men joined a summit meeting between Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and U.S. President George Bush.

Baker, citing prepared figures on U.S.-Japan trade, said the U.S. was aware that there is improvement in bilateral trade but Japan should continue its efforts to pare down its surplus, which was estimated to exceed 50 billion dollars last year.

"This is still a very big figure," Baker was quoted as saying, noting that pressure from Congress will mount unless the figure is reduced.

Uno pledged further Japanese efforts to ease the trade imbalance, Japanese officials said.

Touching on the FSX project, Baker told Uno there is concern in Congress over a deal concluded between the administration of former President Ronald Reagan and Tokyo to help Japan develop a new fighter based on the U.S. F-16.

"The situation is not necessarily easy," Baker was quoted as telling Uno.

Baker made the comment a day after a group of five senators urged Bush to undertake a "major review" of the FSX deal, arguing that it is detrimental to U.S. aviation technology.

Baker and Uno also discussed the opening of Japan's rice market, with Baker noting he was aware that the issue is politically sensitive in Japan with its cultural ramifications.

Japan has agreed to discuss the rice issue at the current Uruguay round of multilateral trade negotiations, and Baker said he was aware of the Japanese position, Japanese officials said.

Baker also said he welcomes Japanese investment in the U.S. and the Japanese policy of increasing economic aid to the Third World, a policy he described as Japan's "creative responsibility" to its international obligations.

Baker said Japan's official foreign aid program, currently the biggest in the world, represents Japan's broad contribution to international security.

Uno and Baker agreed to intensify bilateral consultations in resolving issues that affect the two allies.

The two also agreed to coordinate efforts to resolve the Third World debt problem, with Baker welcoming Japanese initiative on the issue, Japanese officials said.

Baker also promised continued U.S. support for Japan's claim on a group of small islands off northern Japan occupied by the Soviet Union since the end of World War II.

Finance Minister Attends G-7 Meeting

OW0302065789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0609 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Washington, Feb. 3 KYODO—Japanese Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama, making his debut at a group meeting among seven advanced industrial nations (G-7) here, emphasized Thursday night the importance of maintaining price stability in order to sustain noninflationary economic growth.

He said Japan has learned the importance of price stability through postwar economic slumps, a senior Finance Ministry official said.

Murayama, who replaced veteran Finance Minister Kichi Miyazawa in a cabinet reshuffle last December, made the remarks at a working dinner on the eve of a day-long G-7 meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors Friday.

G-7 groups Japan, the U.S., Britain, Canada, France, Italy, and West Germany.

During the dinner, U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady told his partners from abroad that the new administration of President George Bush fully recognizes the problem of the U.S. federal budget deficit.

In a meeting with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan, Bush pledged to cut his nation's budget deficit, according to both Japanese and U.S. officials.

Japanese sources said the working dinner was preceded by separate meeting between Murayama and Brady and between Bank of Japan Gov. Satoshi Sumita and Alan Greenspan, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board.

Finance ministers and central bank governors of Japan, the U.S., Britain, France, and West Germany—called G-5—held an informal session Thursday afternoon.

No details of the exclusive meeting were given by any of the participating nations.

Friday's G-7 meeting marks the first such session since the birth of the Bush presidency and comes at a time when inflationary pressure is mounting in both the U.S. and Europe.

Japanese and West German monetary authorities in particular are apprehensive about a fresh surge in the dollar's value against their currencies.

But a senior Japanese official said the seven nations will not issue a joint communique this time, hinting at the absence of any critically important issue to be addressed.

High on the agenda in Friday's G-7 talks are surveillance, Third World debt and exchange rate stability as well as trade imbalance, economic growth, and inflation rate projections of each country.

Decline in Current Account Surplus Noted

OW0302095689 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 3 KYODO—Japan saw both its current account and trade surpluses shrinking in 1988 for the first time in several years, but the declining trend seems to be reversing due to increasing exports.

The current account surplus decreased 8.7 percent in calendar 1988 from a year ago to 74,488 million dollars, the first year-on-year decline in seven years, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

The merchandise trade surplus also fell a slight 1.7 percent from the previous year to 94,789 million dollars, the first drop in six years, ministry officials said.

Meanwhile, the December current account and merchandise trade surpluses totaled 9,274 million dollars, down 1.7 percent from a year ago, and 10,932 million dollars, up 9.8 percent, respectively.

The 8.7 percent annual shrinkage of current account surplus was attributed primarily to the growing number of Japanese traveling overseas and increasing payment of patent royalties.

A record number of 8.40 million Japanese travelers took a record 15,763 million dollars abroad in 1988, compared with the previous year's 8,663 million dollars, the officials said.

Exports surged 15.6 percent in 1988 from a year earlier to a record 259,555 million dollars, while imports rose 28.5 percent to a record high of 164,766 million dollars.

Separate statistics showed that burgeoning exports of semiconductors, office equipment and steels boosted the whole export level while increased imports of textiles, nonferrous metals and marine products contributed to the 28.5 percent import growth.

"The shrinkage of both current account and trade surpluses represents the ongoing restructuring process toward a more domestic demand-dependent economy," one official said.

The remark contradicted views held by most economists that the recent export growth is believed to affect the restructuring process.

Invisible trade deficit in 1988 widened from the previous year's 5,702 million dollars to 11,167 million dollars, while the transfer balance showed a deficit of 4,134 million dollars, compared with the previous year's 3,669 million dollars in the red.

Merchandise trade, invisible trade—such as freight, insurance and tourism—and unilateral monetary transfers constitute the current account balance, the broadest yardstick for measuring the cross-border transfer of goods and services.

The deficit in the long-term capital balance shrank 4.6 percent from the preceding year to 130,326 million dollars in 1988.

A breakdown of the balance showed that Japanese direct investment shot up 74.9 percent to 34,138 million dollars, reflecting increasing investment in foreign real estate and a larger transfer of production facilities abroad.

Japanese investors also purchased a net 85,812 million dollars of foreign bonds, while foreign investors sold Japanese bonds worth a net 21,628 million dollars. These were due to higher interest rates in Western nations than in Japan, the officials said.

The basic balance of payments—the current account plus the long-term capital balance—was 50,838 million dollars in the red in 1988, compared with the previous year's deficit of 49,518 million dollars, while the overall balance was 28,982 million dollars in the red against a deficit of 29,545 million dollars in 1987.

December figures showed that exports rose 11.5 percent from a year ago to 25,521 million dollars, while imports went up 12.9 percent to 14,589 million dollars.

Kim Yong-sam Urges Change in Policy Toward DPRK
OW0202122389 Tokyo KYODO in English 0858 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 2 KYODO—Kim Yong-sam, leader of South Korea's No. 2 opposition party, on Thursday called for Japan's cooperation not to isolate North Korea.

In an interview with the press at a Tokyo hotel, the president of the Reunification Democratic Party said the Western bloc has adopted a policy of isolation of North Korea which he said is not good.

Kim, who arrived on Monday for a six-day visit at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party, said Japan should correct its policy of isolation of North Korea.

He said North Korea is showing a big change, noting that North Korean President Kim Il-song has expressed a wish to meet the U.S. President.

Kim said that summit meetings between the United States and the Soviet Union, foreign ministerial talks between China and the Soviet Union, and South Korea's exchanges with the Soviet Union, China and East European countries caused the changes in North Korea.

Agreement Reached in ROK Knitwear Dispute
OW0202005489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1506 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 1 KYODO—Japanese and South Korean knitting industry representatives on Wednesday reached a compromise under which Seoul's knitwear exports to Japan will be restricted in a "voluntary" manner, officials of the two delegations said.

The compromise came after five days of intensive negotiations between the Japan Textile Industry Federation (JTIF) and a South Korean textile exporters' association, ending the year-long dispute over the alleged flood of South Korean-made knitwear into Japan.

The contents of the compromise have not yet been made public because the Korean side has insisted that it will be subject to South Korean Government approval, they said.

However, it features a specific export growth rate that Seoul will abide by, they said.

It is expected to require the Japan Knitting Industry Association, JTIF's affiliation, to withdraw its antidumping suit filed with the Finance Ministry last October.

The Finance Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) delayed their decision on whether or not to launch an investigation into the case and waited for the outcome of the industry-to-industry negotiations which started last Saturday.

They are required to make a definite decision on the matter within about two months after acceptance of the dumping petition, which is thought to require greater concessions from Seoul than Tokyo, industry sources said.

The complaint charged that South Korean-made knitwear is sold at less than fair value in Japan and that such dumping is doing serious damage to the Japanese knitting industry.

At an early stage in the five-day talks held here, the South Korean side offered to keep the rate of increase in knitwear exports to Japan within 10 percent instead of within 15 percent as proposed earlier, and renewed its proposal to monitor export prices unilaterally, they said.

But the Japanese side rejected the proposal on the grounds that if the export growth rate is held down to less than 10 percent, the total import figure will still be too large. It also wanted South Korean Government guarantees on export prices.

The Japanese said Japan's imports of South Korean knitwear have grown steeply since 1986 when the yen's value began strengthening against other currencies, registering a 26 percent surge in 1987.

In addition, a total of 21,145,000 items of Korean knitwear flowed into Japan in the first 11 months of 1988, up 59 percent from the same period of the preceding year.

The Japanese-South Korean knitting dispute came to the surface when the Japanese textile industry made a formal request to the government to invoke the internationally-accepted Multinational Fiber Agreement (MFA) in January of 1988.

The Japanese Government has been reluctant to do so since, along with Switzerland, it has never relied on such a measure to exercise quantitative restrictions of textile imports, they said.

It is required to absorb larger imports from developing countries in order to contribute to development of the world economy, they added.

LDP Statement on Donations From Recruit

*OW0102121589 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 1 KYODO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party said Wednesday that political donations from Recruit Co., and its affiliates should not be considered scandalous if they constitute legal financial support for politicians.

Politicians should be "moderate" in dealing with the donations, however, as a result of the controversy that has raged since last summer, when it became known that the company provided favors to top officials of the LDP and others, a statement from the ruling party said.

The LDP statement, delivered by LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe to reporters, said political activities such as election campaigns are backed by supporters both materially and spiritually. It said political donations economically support freedom of political activities and are essential to maintaining dynamic democratic politics.

The ethics of politicians are being questioned as a result of the Recruit scandal, however, and the public is now demanding fairness, transparency and a rigid distinction between public and personal affairs when political donations are involved, it said.

The LDP is determined to tackle drastic reform of political activities, political contributions and the nation's electoral system, the statement said.

A total of 159 people, including politicians and business leaders, have been named as purchasers of unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos, a real estate subsidiary of the information conglomerate Recruit, at bargain prices between 1984 and 1986. Most of them later sold the shares for huge profits when they went on sale to the public.

Secretaries and family members of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, his predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone, LDP Secretary General Abe, and LDP Policy Board Chairman Michio Watanabe were also recipients of Recruit Cosmos shares.

Three Cabinet members have resigned since December because of links to the scandal-ridden Recruit Co.

Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa was the sole Cabinet member named in the list of the stock's buyers. Miyazawa stepped down on December 9 after having repeatedly changed his remarks over his involvement in the affair.

Takeshita reshuffled his cabinet on December 27, appointing 15 new faces to the Cabinet who were regarded as being untainted by the Recruit scandal.

However, Takashi Hasegawa resigned as justice minister after being named to the cabinet three days earlier because of revelations he had received political donations from Recruit over the past 13 years.

Economic Planning Agency Director General Ken Harada, who was appointed to the post on December 27, resigned on January 24 after it was learned he had received political donations from the company after the scandal erupted.

House of Representative Speaker Kenzaburo Hara also admitted he accepted political contributions from Recruit Co.

Recruit Donations to Nakasone Treated 'Legal'
*OW0102125189 Tokyo NHK General TV Network
in Japanese 1000 GMT 27 Jan 89*

[Text] Regarding a report that former Prime Minister Nakasone's political support organization received political donations from Recruit Co., the office of former Prime Minister Nakasone disclosed this evening its view that there is no illegality involved because the donations were received as a membership fee of a support organization and treated in accordance with the Political Fund Control Law.

Mr Nakasone's office said: The political donations were received by Sanno Economics Research Society, former Prime Minister Nakasone's political support group, and Recruit Co was a member of this group from 1982 or 1983 up until last fall. We think Recruit Co paid a monthly membership fee of 100,000 yen. We believe the membership fee was received as political donation and appropriately dealt with in accordance with the Political Fund Control Law and there is no problem.

Mongolia

Amity Protocol Signed With USSR in Moscow
*OW0202090689 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] The Federation of Mongolian Peace and Social Organizations and the Mongolia-Soviet Friendship Society have signed in Moscow a protocol on cooperation for 1989 with the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Mongolian Friendship Society.

According to the protocol contacts between public organizations of the two countries will be further intensified and cultural ties further developed with new [word indistinct].

The protocol will help further cement friendship and mutual understanding among the two peoples.

Commentary Views Chinese-Soviet Relations
*OW0302050789 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The visit of the Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to China marks the (?really) new stage in Soviet-Sino relations.

In the past few years the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and China have had three meetings. It is expected that in Beijing they will continue the discussion of those issues which were raised at their talks in Moscow in December last year. Moreover, the two ministers are expected to take concrete and practical decisions on a number of issues, first of all concerning the Soviet-Chinese summit meeting.

There is a [word indistinct] of doubt that such a summit would become a real breakthrough in the process of total normalization of relations between the Soviet Union and China which is demanded also by life itself.

For already 10 years now radical reforms are being effected in China in the economic, social, political, and other spheres, while in the Soviet Union the questions of all-around reconstruction of economic and political structure are being practically resolved. These two processes have many things in common, although they are being carried out in varying concrete conditions by applying different methods.

The Soviet Communist Party and the Communist Party of China want to give a new image to socialism in their respective countries. The total normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations will create a solid base for cooperation, mutual support, and (?following) each others experience to [words indistinct], political ends, the issues of theory, and many (?phases) of socialist construction needs to be constantly improved and perfected.

The normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations will be beneficial not only for the peoples of these two countries, but will also have a positive impact on the situation in Asia, the Pacific region, and the world community as a whole.

Both the Soviet Union and China are interested in creating a new global political order which is confirmed by their clear-cut and concrete stance on the most important international problems and practical deeds. The Soviet Union and China stand for the total elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons and for a (?substantial) reduction of conventional armaments and prevention of space militarization. Both countries support treaties creating nuclear weapons-free zones. China has already reduced

its armed forces by 1 million men, while the Soviet Union has announced similar reductions by half a million. Naturally [words indistinct] appeared quite distinctly as the two countries continue to differ on separate issues and [words indistinct] also had echoes of the past years [word indistinct] which appears specifically in the approach to military presence in the Pacific and in Asia. But while working towards the total normalization of Sino-Soviet relations it is important not to look back but forward. The normalization of the relations opens up wide opportunities for cooperation with other countries, in the (?interest) of peace and security of peoples. Both sides would like to build their relations on the principles of equality, noninterference in each others affairs, considering each others interests, opinions, experience, and practice. In other words, the [words indistinct] to return back to the relations [words indistinct] and such a breakthrough in Soviet-Sino relations is welcomed by peoples all over the world.

Roundtable Discusses CEMA Cooperation

*OW2701115689 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian
1435 GMT 24 Jan 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 24 Jan (MONTSAME)— G. Dashdabaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, stated today that the establishment of CEMA 40 years ago became an important step in the development of the economic potential of the socialist commonwealth. He spoke today at a roundtable meeting on the topic: "CEMA on the Roads of Renewal and Restructuring," with ambassadors and counselors of CEMA embassies in the MPR taking part.

Peoples of the socialist commonwealth countries have the right to be proud of their achievements. Relying on socialist principles, they created a powerful social and economic force and developed a process of socialist integration. The transformation of economic integration into an inseparable feature in the life of the socialist commonwealth became the main political result of the cooperation. The results of cooperation within the CEMA influenced all facets of life for its individual members and the commonwealth as a whole.

Presently, we are witnessing a complex process of renewal and development of our organization. A search directed at perfection of the CEMA activity is underway. A concept of restructuring the cooperation mechanism within the CEMA framework and socialist integration is being developed. We in the MPR are convinced that the efficiency of the activity of CEMA, as the main body for economic integration of socialist countries, will continue to intensify, G. Dashdabaa said.

Doctor of Economic Sciences P. Lubsandorj, corresponding member of the MPR Academy of Sciences and director of the Institute of Economics, cited in his speech a number of figures which characterize the MPR successes during the years of cooperation with fraternal countries within the CEMA framework. Thus, thanks to

the close cooperation with CEMA member countries during 1961-87, the fixed productive capital of the MPR increased by a factor of 12.6, and the annual volume of gross national product increased by a factor of 4.8. The national income for 1960 is presently produced in the Republic in 3.5 months. New industrial centers, such as Darhan, Erdenet, Borondor, and Hotol were established and are presently growing continually. Since the MPR joined CEMA, the income of the population increased almost fivefold and its housing resources increased by a factor of 6.5. All these achievements are an integral result of the MPR joining CEMA, P. Lubsandorj noted.

Ambassadors and counselors of embassies of CEMA member-countries also spoke at the meeting.

The roundtable meeting was jointly organized by the MPR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Federation of Mongolian Peace and Friendship Organizations, USSR Embassy in the USSR, and the Ulaanbaatar Soviet Science and Technology House, where the meeting took place.

North Korea

U.S., South Start 'Team Spirit 89'

*SK0202151489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique have entered into the provocative "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises in defiance of the strong protest and denunciation of the Korean people and the world peaceloving people.

Showing up at a "special interview" organised by a television broadcasting in Seoul on the evening of February 1, the puppet Defence Minister announced that the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises participated in by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet Army on a large scale have already entered into a stage of deployment.

As known, the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" and the U.S. State Department in early January declared that they would stage the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises this year, too, as usual, with the mobilization of U.S. forces and South Korean puppet Army more than 200,000 strong.

As soon as this announcement was made throwing a wet blanket over the Korean people's desire for reunification, a stormy protest rang out loudly among the Korean people and the world peaceloving people. Public opinion at home and abroad strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities give up the "Team Spirit" joint military manoeuvres, a preliminary

war and a test nuclear war against the North, in order to ease the tension on the Korean peninsula and smoothly promote anticipated multi-channelled dialogues between the North and South.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique committed a never-to-be-condoned crime in starting this provocative military rehearsal with the approach of the preliminary talks for a North-South high-level political and military talks and the eighth meeting of North-South delegates for the preparation of a North-South joint parliamentary meeting slated to take place respectively on February 8 and 10.

Such unpardonable crime which casts a damp on the North-South dialogue clearly proves once again that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges do not want peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and have not yet awakened from an anachronistic dream to invade the North as ever.

The aggressive move of the U.S. imperialists to swallow up even the northern half of the Republic and of the South Korean puppets continuously laying obstacles in the way of the peaceful reunification of the country hand in glove with foreign forces are touching off a strong resentment among the Korean people.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should bear full responsibility for all consequences arising from the provocative "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises.

Paper Denounces Action

0302051489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1505 GMT 3 Feb 89

[“United States Wants Only Confrontation and War”—KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—“Peace” and “detente” on the lips of the U.S. imperialists are merely sham and they want as ever confrontation and war and nothing else.

NODONG SINMUN says this today in a signed commentary condemning the United States for having started the aggressive “Team Spirit” joint military exercises.

The commentary goes on:

The United States has neither pretext nor political and military reason and condition to stage such criminal military maneuvers in South Korea this year.

The situation in and around the Korean peninsula is now turning favourable to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

If the talk of the United States that it is interested in detente on the Korean peninsula and dialogue is not a lie, it should not stage the large-scale military exercises in preparation for war against the North, but do anything substantially helpful to detente and peace on the Korean peninsula.

Staging the “Team Spirit” joint military maneuvers in South Korea this year as in the past, from every point of view, runs counter to the desire of the people for the peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and the world’s trend to detente.

Their utterance that the “Team Spirit” military exercises cannot be cancelled because of usage betrays the unchanged aggressive attempt of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and this suggests that they will in no case stop the war games against the North.

The aggressive purpose of the “Team Spirit” joint military exercises and their offensive and provocative content and nature have long been disclosed to the world. Whatever trick it may play, the United States cannot camouflage the “Team Spirit” military maneuvers as “defensive training.”

It is an unreasonable, shameless sophism that the U.S. and South Korean authorities claim the “Team Spirit” joint military exercises do not pose a threat to the North and do not affect peace and North-South dialogue.

The large-scale military maneuvers cannot but provoke and directly threaten the other side and the military maneuvers of U.S. imperialism going in a state of acute military confrontation may turn into an actual war any time.

Refraining from military exercises against the other side on the Korean peninsula is an indispensable condition for the relaxation of tension and for successful North-South dialogue.

The dialogue held while gunfire is resounding and the other side of the dialogue is being threatened can neither hear good words nor see good results.

All facts prove that the United States does not want dialogue in our country and is not interested in peace and peaceful reunification.

‘Team Spirit’ Said To Hamper Dialogue

SK0102234689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1530 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—The South Korean paper “PYONGHWA SINMUN” January 29 said that the 8th meeting of delegates of North and South for preparation of North-South joint parliamentary meeting scheduled for February 10 preparatory talks for

the North-South high-level political and military talks, North-South sports talks, etc. are expected but their success or failure is not "very clear due to the 'Team Spirit' exercises".

Noting that the "Team Spirit" exercises are a comprehensive preliminary war and test nuclear war for pre-emptive strike at the North, the paper said that the North was holding that the exercises were a stepping-stone to hasten the formation of a triangular military alliance of South Korea, the United States and Japan.

The paper went on:

Since the appearance of the "Fifth Republic" and Reagan administration "Team Spirit" exercises have lasted for more than 70 days and armed forces over 200,000 strong participated in them.

'Military Provocation' Reported Inside DMZ
SK0302125589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1220 GMT 3 Feb 88

[Text] The South Korean puppets have committed the grave military provocation of firing large-caliber machineguns against our side's guardpost inside the DMZ in the central section of the front.

At around 1415 [0515—GMT] today, the South Korean puppets committed the grave military provocation of firing several rounds of large-caliber machinegun fire against our side's guardpost inside the DMZ, southeast of Mt Sobang, in the central section of the front. Today, the South Korean puppets had more than ten armed rascals occupy a guardpost and install a large-caliber machinegun there, and had them fire many rounds of pinpoint shots against our side's guardpost on the opposite side.

Because of a reckless military provocation by the South Korean puppets, the security of our side's civil police personnel who were on a routine duty was gravely threatened and equipment and furniture inside the guardpost were destroyed.

This military provocation which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets committed inside the DMZ along the Military Demarcation Line, while at the same time conducting the "Team Spirit-89" aggressive joint military exercise simulating an attack against the northern half of the republic, graphically shows that the rascals are seeking confrontation and war, not an alleviation of tension and dialogue.

The South Korean puppets, squarely seeing what consequences such an act of firing heavy weapons inside the DMZ, where military personnel of both sides are confronting each other, will bring about, must act with discretion.

U.S. Viewed as Confused Over Anti-Americanism
SK0302052489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0513 GMT 3 Feb 89

[“Why Hurry-Scurry?”—KCNA Headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—The deputy chief of the "U.S. Information Centre" and a counsellor of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul on January 30 went to Kwangju and said that the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju would be "closed" till the Kwangju massacre has been probed, according to a report. but later the U.S. State Department denied the story about "closure" of the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju, saying that "There was not such a thing".

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that the behaviour of the U.S. imperialists in a flurry reveals dirty looks of those who are hurried and confused in face of the fierce anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea.

Noting that anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people have greatly flared up since the U.S. imperialists wirepulled behind the scene the Kwangju bloodbath, the author of the commentary stresses:

The anti-U.S. sentiments of the South Korean people are running higher this year. South Korean students attacked the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju twice on January 18 and 31.

This centre has been a target of the South Korean people's attack on ten occasions up to date since 1980.

The South Korean people are the likelihood of further concentrating the spearhead of their attack on the U.S. imperialist aggressors who obstruct national reunification, putting up to the fore the slogan of anti-U.S. independence and reunification.

This is the reason why the U.S. imperialist aggressors make a fuss, saying they will "close" the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju or not.

What merits attention is the fact that the U.S. State Department, denying the "decision of closing" the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju, asked the South Korean puppets to take steps for the protection of the building of the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju and its officials.

This is an order issued to the puppets to more harshly suppress at the point of the bayonet the anti-U.S. struggle of the people which is gaining further momentum in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must not try to maintain their aggressive tools and continue their domination and interference in South Korea by relying on suppression

but remove the aggressive tools and get out of South Korea at once taking along their aggression forces and all the nuclear weapons, as demanded by the South Korean people.

Foreign Ministry 'Memorandum' on Hungary
SK0202153689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1507 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)—A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was interviewed by a KCNA reporter in connection with the fact that Hungary finally agreed to establish diplomatic relations with puppet South Korea and proclaimed it.

The spokesman, to begin with, made public the content of a note sent by the DPRK Foreign Ministry today to the Foreign Ministry of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] to notify the Hungarian side of a diplomatic step taken by the DPRK Government in connection with the fact that Hungary established diplomatic relations with puppet South Korea in defiance of the DPRK's sincere, comradely advice.

The note says:

The DPRK Foreign Ministry heard the very unpleasant news that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic finally established diplomatic relations with South Korea in defiance of our advice.

We have advised the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic time and again, through diplomatic channels, to handle after careful consideration the problem of establishing diplomatic relations with puppet South Korea because, if it officially recognized South Korea, it would create new grave obstacles in the way of accomplishing our people's cause of national reunification and that also might adversely affect the development of the relations between the two countries.

However, the Hungarian Government defiantly established diplomatic relations with puppet South Korea, ignoring our repeated explanations and exhortations, which resulted in taking a direct part in the separatists' intrigues to create "two Koreas."

In connection with this behavior of the Hungarian Government now we have no other choice than to take a countermeasure.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry informs the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, through your Foreign Ministry, that our government decided to downgrade the level of the existing diplomatic relations with Hungary from the ambassadorial to the charge d'affaires and to officially recall home our ambassador to your country.

We demand that the Hungarian side, too, recall home its ambassador to the DPRK and take a corresponding step.

The Hungarian side is entirely to blame for the grave consequences upon the traditional relations of friendship between the DPRK and the HPR today.

The DPRK sets store by the friendly and cooperative relations with the Hungarian people and will continue striving as ever to develop them.

Next, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry gave answers to a series of questions put by the reporter regarding Hungary's establishment of diplomatic relations with puppet South Korea.

Following is the content of the answers:

It is inconceivable for socialist countries that Hungary established diplomatic relations with puppet South Korea.

If Hungary is a socialist country true to the name, how dare it recognize South Korea, a colony of U.S. imperialism, as a "state" and establish diplomatic relations with it?

This self-exposes how far the Hungarian authorities have deviated from the socialist principle and to what extent they have been degenerated politically and morally.

As is known to all, the imperialists, working hand in glove with each other, are now directing the spearhead of attack on destroying socialist countries.

While trying hard to establish military preponderance over socialist countries, they are manoeuvring to obstruct the economic and technological development of socialist countries and disrupt them ideologically and culturally and, in particular, are getting more desperate in their attack on our Republic.

As for the South Korean "regime", it is a colonial puppet regime serving the imperialists as an antisocialist, anti-communist shock brigade whose "state policy" is anti-communism.

Today the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a nuclear forward base against our Republic and other socialist countries and desperately work to demonstrate "superiority" of capitalism on the Korean peninsula by supporting South Korea in every way after grouping the Japanese imperialists and other reactionaries of the world.

This is clear to everyone who has a faculty of normal thinking.

The imperialists are now intensifying reactionary offensive as never before with an allied force to stamp out socialism. Under such condition socialist countries

should firmly adhere to a revolutionary stand, strictly observe the principles of socialism and communism, give full play to the advantages and vitality of the socialist system and strengthen their internationalist solidarity and counter the imperialists' anti-socialist offensive with the strategy of unity.

If the Hungarian authorities had not discarded the principle of socialism, they should have adhered to such principled stand.

They, quite contrary to this, decided to join hands with the South Korean puppets, an anti-communist shock brigade of imperialism.

That Hungary, a socialist country in name, established diplomatic relations with puppet South Korea means nothing but its surrender to the imperialists and direct participation in their strategy against socialism.

The act of the Hungarian authorities this time directly obstructs our cause of national reunification as they joined the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the South Korean puppets in their "cross recognition" and "two Koreas" plots.

The "two Koreas" plot is a product of the international collusion and tieup among the United States, Japan and South Korea to continuously use the land of South Korea as a military base of aggression and an anti-communist breakwater, and it is as plain as noonday that if this is allowed, the division of Korea will be frozen and South Korea unable to extricate itself from the dual domination of the United States and Japan for ever. The U.S., Japan and South Korean authorities are leaving no stone unturned in their attempts to win over socialist countries to succeed in the "two Koreas" plot.

Turning a deaf ear to the advise of their socialist friends and allies, the Hungarian authorities, dazzled by the imperialists' purse of dollars unhesitatingly partook of the "two Koreas" plot to divide our country and nation into two forever. This cannot but be a grave crime openly infringing upon the fundamental interests of our revolution and our nation and wrecking the traditional relations of friendship between Korea and Hungary.

The Hungarian authorities this time officially recognized puppet South Korea at a time when the people's struggle for anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democracy and national reunification entered a new stage of development and their desire to put an end to the national split has become an irresistible current in South Korea. This encourages the treacheries of the present South Korean rulers in a crisis and throws a wet blanket over the righteous struggle of the South Korean people.

The South Korean people will not remain a passive on-looker to this.

All the facts prove that the behavior of the Hungarian authorities is betrayal which cannot be justified with anything either in view of the cause of socialism as a whole, the supreme national task of our people for national reunification or the moral obligation among the socialist friends.

The Hungarian authorities will never be able to shirk the responsibility for all the crimes committed by them.

VNS Decries Hungary's Ties With South
SK0302035189 (*Clandestine Voice of National Salvation in English to South Korea 0030 GMT 26 Jan 89*)

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] News of the Hungarian authorities: The egoist cannot be a true friend.

If a man intends to use trouble of his friend's family for his own selfish purpose, he should be called a betrayer rather than a friend. The Hungarian permanent mission was set up in Seoul in November last year.

Hungary has been on good terms with North Korea for over 40 years. But the Hungarian authorities opened their mission in Seoul. I can on no account construe this as being good. Perhaps that was why a large poster demanding the withdrawal of the Hungarian mission was pasted on the Kwanak campus of Seoul National University. The poster published in the name of the students desirous of the independent reunification of the fatherland strongly demanded that the Hungarian mission be immediately withdrawn because it harms Korea's reunification.

It aroused a great repercussion among the South Korean people. The poster reflected intensively the South Korean people's displeasure at the Hungarian authorities who not only betrayed the North Korean brothers but also threw cold water over our people's desire for reunification.

All students and people in South Korea strongly hold that the Hungarian mission in Seoul should be withdrawn without delay. The Hungarian Government should cut the relations with the No Tae-u group and leave Seoul in response to our people's demand. Nevertheless, the Hungarian Government and the No Tae-u group are attempting to upgrade the permanent mission to the formal status of embassy. I show contempt for the Hungarian authorities rather than regret.

As the former dictators did, the No Tae-u group seeks to maintain the present dependent and fascist system in South Korea and the division of the country against the people's desire for independence, democracy, and reunification. No outdoes his predecessors in craftiness and outrageousness. The Hungarian Government's approach to the No Tae-u group is an unpardonable challenge and

hostility to the South Korean people fighting against the colonial fascist dictatorship. As the Hungarian authorities have understood the justness of our people's anti-U.S., antifascist struggle, I think they have not so far recognized the South Korean colonial puppet regime but supported our people in their anti-U.S., antifascist struggle for decades.

Why then did they come to recognize the South Korean puppets? South Korea is still a U.S. colony and under a fascist dictatorship. Why did Hungary change its stand? The behavior of the Hungarian Government is conducive to the [word indistinct] of the U.S. aggressors and the No Tae-u group for the prolongation of the colonial military rule and harmful to the South Korean people's struggle for national liberation.

It is also a criminal act against Korea's reunification. To end the tragedy of the division as soon as possible is the supreme task of vital importance of our people. The United States and the No Tae-u group are promoting the so-called northern policy in an attempt to create two Koreas. The attitude toward the northern policy is a touchstone that judges the stand on Korea's reunification. It is clear that the Hungarian authorities played the role of a detached force to carry out the two Koreas policy of the United States and the No Tae-u group for money in sympathy with the northern policy.

When the 1988 Seoul Olympics were rejected as the Olympics conducive to Korea's division, South Korean dictatorship, and war provocation, the Hungarian authorities said, "It was a good, respectable thing." When No Tae-u addressed the UN General Assembly session in pursuit of the perpetuation of Korea's division without touching on the problem of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, Hungary commented that it was an excellent and useful initiative. If the Hungarian authorities treasure their country's independence and peace, they should not praise the No Tae-u group's treacherous act to entrust our nation's destiny to foreign forces.

What the Hungarian authorities do these days runs counter even to the [word indistinct] interest of the Hungarian people. It is an act of imperialists' servants who have betrayed their faith and friends. It is natural that those who betrayed friends in tune with the enemies are denounced by friends.

The behavior of the Hungarian authorities is also treachery to the progressive idea and just cause of mankind. Those who are fighting for justice and truth value their faith and principles. The communist idea to liberate mankind from all [word indistinct] and the socialist cause to realize them are the most progressive idea and just cause, I think. Therefore, a large number of people are willing to devote their lives to this idea and cause, but the Hungarian authorities abandoned their faith and principles for some amount of dollars under the pretext of so-called pursuit of actual profit.

Now the Hungarian people are fighting for the accomplishment of the progressive idea and just cause. Now where do the Hungarian authorities attempt to lead the people by betraying their faith and friends and compromising with the enemies for the so-called pursuit of actual profit? The Hungarian authorities should never be indifferent to the fact that the U.S. aggressive organs carrying out the two Koreas policy in South Korea are frequently attacked by the South Korean people in their anti-U.S. struggle.

The large poster which was pasted on the campus of Seoul National University on 7 December last year hinted: I (?hate) Hungary. Be not be the target of the South Korean people's struggle as another obstacle to Korea's reunification.

Denial of Envoy Recall From Czechoslovakia
*AU0302104989 Paris AFP in English 0021 GMT
3 Feb 89*

[Excerpt] Prague, Feb 3 (AFP)—North Korean diplomats stationed here have denied reports from Tokyo that their ambassador had been recalled in a row over Czechoslovakian moves to establish diplomatic links with South Korea.

"Our ambassador is in Czechoslovakia and he is staying here," one diplomat told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE by telephone here Thursday [2 February].

The Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI had reported that Pyongyang recalled Ambassador Kim Kwang-sop because Czechoslovakia was seeking to establish a trade office in Seoul.

Czechoslovak authorities, meanwhile, denied moves aimed at setting up a trade office in Seoul.

Pyongyang and Prague signed a 20-year friendship and cooperation treaty last September.

In December a Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "The purchase of consumer products or cars in South Korea—which is advantageous for Czechoslovakia as for other socialist countries—has nothing to do with diplomatic or trade relations" such as those between Budapest and Seoul. [passage omitted]

Daily Marks Anniversary of Lenin's Death
*SK2901064689 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0916 GMT 21 Jan 89*

[NODONG SINMUN 21 January article: "Sixty-fifth Anniversary of Lenin's Death"]

[Text] Today is the sixty-fifth anniversary of the death of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. On the occasion of this day, progressive humanity is cherishing Lenin's memory reverentially and is looking back upon his life which he devoted for the great cause of liberating the human race.

Lenin was a great leader in the international working class, a prominent activist in the international communist movement, and a fervent revolutionary. He made great contributions to the great revolutionary cause of the working class and to the great cause of liberating the oppressed people. Therefore, through his immortal achievements, even today his name is preciously stored away in the hearts of the working class and all progressive humanity.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary has taught: Lenin who succeeded Marx's great cause creatively developed Marxism in conformity with the new historic conditions in the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution, and founded Leninism. Through Leninism the October Socialist Revolution was victorious and the first proletarian international state was born.

Lenin was an outstanding thinker and theoretician and genius of revolution. After Lenin set out on the road of the revolution in his early years, he had conducted energetic ideological and theoretical activities to develop Marxism creatively in conformity with the changed historic conditions in the period of imperialism and proletarian revolution, and founded Leninism. Lenin defended the revolutionary essence of Marxism and enriched it through an uncompromising struggle against opportunism of all hues.

Lenin who was active during the period of imperialism, under the basis of scientific study and analysis on imperialism, expounded the essence of imperialism and its historical position in the highest and last stage of capitalism, and proved in a scientific way the inevitability of its destruction. He also founded the law of the unbalanced development of capitalism and initiated the theory on the victory of the socialist revolution in one country.

Lenin further developed the idea of Marx on the class struggle and proletarian dictatorship, expounded the idea of worker-peasant alliance and indicated the program of a Marxist party and its organizational and ideological foundation and tactical principles.

Leninism, which is a creative Marxism in the period of imperialism, was a scientific revolutionary doctrine and strategy with the tactics of the proletarian revolution reflecting the demands of the times and the desire of the popular masses.

Leninism is a strong ideological, theoretical weapon in the liberation struggle of the working class and oppressed people and masses which has become a militant banner.

Lenin was a great practitioner who opened a new epoch in the victory of socialist revolution. Lenin created a new type of revolutionary party of the working class, awakened the Russian working class, workers, and masses and

binded them under the banner of Leninism, and organized and mobilized them in the victory toward the proletarian revolution. The Russian working class and Bolsheviks received leadership from a prominent leader like Lenin which enabled them to achieve the great victory in the October Socialist Revolution. Through the victory of the October Revolution, a socialist state was born for the first time in the history of mankind, and opened a new era in history in which capitalism switched over to socialism and a new era in which the world revolution was opened. The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of a state proletarian dictatorship are some of Lenin's greatest feats.

Under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, the Russian working class and workers, people, and masses were victorious in the war against the armed interventionists of the imperialists who tried to obliterate in its infancy the achievements of October and the new-born Soviet state, and in the war against the antirevolutionary White clique. Therefore, they then pushed ahead for the construction of socialism.

Lenin's activities and exploits proved the decisive role of the leader in the revolutionary movement of the working class, in the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and in the development of human history.

The Soviet people who are faithful to the great cause of Lenin realized industrialization and collectivization of agriculture in socialism, achieved victory in the great fatherland war, and changed their Soviet fatherland into a strong socialist nation. The socialist system has deeply taken root in the vast Soviet land. Today the Soviet Union is accelerating social and economic progress, developing perestroika in depth, hastening the process of renovating the Soviet society and promoting the welfare of the people under the leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Soviet party and government are realizing overall arms reduction including nuclear disarmament, establishing a comprehensive international security system, and presenting various initiatives to construct a nonnuclear, nonviolent world carrying out practical measures. This position and effort by the Soviet Union is receiving support from the international social community.

Our people are truly happy with the results achieved by the fraternal Soviet people and send firm solidarity to the Soviet party, government, and people for their effort to ease the general tension of the international situation and for peace.

Today, socialism has developed into a universal system and various countries in Asia, Europe, Latin America, and Africa are heading toward socialism. The attractive force of socialism has strengthened unprecedentedly and socialism has become the hope and the beacon to the progressive people of the world.

Over the past half a century or more since the first socialist country was brought into being by Leninism the socialist countries have effected big social and economic changes that capitalist countries could not do in hundreds of years. This offers clear evidence of the incomparable superiority of socialism to capitalism and of its indestructible vitality.

The imperialists regarded socialism as a thorn in the side and ran amuck shouting for anticomunism to obliterate it. Even today the imperialists are persistently hanging on to the antisocialist strategy and various forms of revilement are being carried out through mobilizing various means and methods to prevent the development of socialism and to return things to the road of capitalism. The practical imperialists are viciously maneuvering to conspire with the allied powers to disrupt and disintegrate socialism internally. However that is an antihistorical and antipeople maneuver and a foolish wanton thought.

Socialism has not disappeared or weakened, but is pressing hard toward victory day by day. Developing the human society from capitalism to socialism is a law of history that cannot be violated and only by moving ahead to the road of socialism can the ideal of human beings wanting to live independently and peacefully be realized.

When the socialist countries struggle to advocate and adhere to hold high the banner of socialism, adhere to the revolutionary position, and firmly unite to keep alive the tradition which has been insisted upon, then the power and influence of socialism will be further strengthened and the great cause of the working class revolution and the socialist communist cause will be further advanced.

Lenin's feats, a legacy for the cause of socialism and communism, are immortal.

Article Denounces Japanese 'Anti-DPRK Campaign'
SK0302105189 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1016 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article says that the DPRK strives to develop friendly relations also with capitalist countries which are friendly towards it, but the Japanese authorities are following the one-sided policy in favour of South Korea, persistently pursuing a hostile policy against the DPRK and launching a vicious anti-DPRK campaign.

The article says:

In the recent one or two years alone the Japanese reactionaries launched vicious anti-DPRK campaigns in conspiracy with the United States and the South Korean puppets with the KAL incident and the 24th Olympic Games as occasions. They also behaved unjustifiably

with regard to the DPRK ships "Samjiyon," "Mang-yongbong" and "Songrim," unreasonably rejected the entry of various delegations of the DPRK into Japan, abducted a DPRK citizen and committed an outrageous act against the DPRK's paddlers.

For what is Japan hostile towards the DPRK?

The reason can be explained only by Japan's policy of toeing the U.S. imperialists' Asian-Pacific strategy and Korean strategy and the Japanese militarists' ambition for reinvasion.

It is the invariable ambition of the revived Japanese militarists to open the road of comeback to Korea and Asian countries by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' Asian-Pacific strategy.

The Japanese reactionaries who are burning with the ambition for reinvasion dislike the existence of a unified powerful independent and sovereign state next door to them. Proceeding from this, they want to keep South Korea under the domination of the United States and Japan by creating "two Koreas". They seek to use South Korea as a springboard for implementing the policy of militarist expansion and an anti-communist breakwater.

The Japanese authorities must renounce the one-sided policy favoring South Korea, hostile policy towards the DPRK and "two Koreas" policy and follow the road of developing genuine friendly relations. but there is no sign of this.

Japan must awake from an anachronistic daydream and desist from following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea and discard a hostile policy towards the DPRK and cease from doing anything obstructive to the reunification of Korea.

The prospect of the Korea-Japan relations depends entirely on the attitude of the Japanese Government.

Chongnyon Official on DPRK-Japan Relations
SK0302045689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0448 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo February 2 (KNS-KCNA)—Pak Chae-no, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), outlined the questions of Korean reunification and the Korea-Japan relations when he met Japanese newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Tokyo on January 31.

Noting that the subjective force of reunification is growing and the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification is rising to a higher tide daily in South Korea, he said:

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The "two Koreas" scheme of the splittists within and without going against the will of the Korean people and the current of the time is fated to go busted.

It is desirable, he said, that the Korea-Japan relations develop in conformity with the wish and interests of the two peoples. If the Japanese authorities truly want the improvement of these relations, they should abandon their one-sided policy favoring South Korea and hostile policy against the DPRK and refrain from acts obstructive to the reunification of Korea.

Japanese 'Suppression' of Resident Protested

SK0302105689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1023 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo February 2 (KNS-KCNA)—The human rights committee of the Tokyo Lawyers Association rendered a protest to the Japanese police authorities denouncing their unwarrantable suppression of a Korean in Japan.

Noting that the Japanese police authorities, some time ago, detained and persecuted a Korean surnamed Yi in Edokawa Ward on unwarrantable charges, the committee condemned this as a flagrant violation of human rights.

According to the protest, they checked him when he was driving home, and held him incomunicado at a police station on the charge of failing to carry with him the "foreigners registration card," and went the length of starving him, instead of releasing him, even after his id card arrived from his home.

Expressing indignation at this unwarrantable, uncourteous behaviour of the Japanese police authorities against Koreans in Japan, the committee warned against the recurrence of such unlawful incidents.

Red Cross Chairman Sends Message to South

SK0302044689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0407 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—Son Song-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, sent a telephone message today to the president of the South Korean Red Cross.

He hoped the telephone message, following the request of the DPRK Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, will be conveyed to the National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy of the South side.

The message addressed to the National Alliance of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy says:

We will send two liaison officials to the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 15:00 on February 7 (Tuesday), 1989, to hand over a letter to your organization.

I hope you will take a corresponding step.

Text of Message

SK0302033989 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee, today sent the following telephone message:

To the President of the Korean National Red Cross Kim Sang-hyop:

In response to a request of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] of the DPRK, I send to you the following telephone message and hope that you will convey it to your side's National Federation of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy [Chonminnyon].

[Signed] Son Song-pil, the DPRK Red Cross Society Central Committee
[Dated] 3 February 1989

To the National Federation of the Movement for the Nation and Democracy:

We will send two liaison officers to the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom at 1500 on 7 February to deliver a letter to your organization. It is hoped that you will take a measure responsive to this.

[Signed] The CPRF
[Dated] 3 February 1989

'Chondaehyop' Urges Rapid South Red Cross Reply

SK0202103389 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017
GMT
2 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)—The "National Council of Student Representatives" ("Chondaehyop") issued a statement Wednesday in connection with the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang, according to "Christian Radio" from Seoul.

In the statement "Chondaehyop" said that although it decided to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Pyongyang in July and asked the South Korean Red Cross to convey its reply letter to the Korean Students Committee, the latter still fails to hand it over, and urged the puppet Ministry of Education and the Red Cross to deliver the reply to the North side at an early date.

Reaffirming its resolve not to take part in the "council for the promotion of exchange of student visits between the North and the South" which is under the auspices of the puppet authorities, it declared that it would separately form an advisory group of the "Chondaehyop" committee for the preparation of the World Festival of Youth and Students, which consists of 15 personages of different strata including dissidents, university professors, religionists and men of the press.

Political Consultative Meeting Sought With South
SK0202101089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0007 GMT 1 Feb 89

[NODONG SINMUN 1 February commentary: "The Proposal for the Convocation of a North-South Political Consultative Meeting Should Be Realized at an Early Date"]

[Text] The new proposal for negotiation put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address this year for the convocation of leadership-level people from the North and the South to explore ways to reunify the country according to a confederal system is a realistic initiative that reflects the entire nation's urgent aspiration for reunification and the basic trend of the development of the situation of our country. It is also a just measure for national salvation that makes it possible to gather the will of the nation and solve the issue of reunification at an early date. Therefore, this proposal for negotiation evokes warm support and great repercussion not only from all the Korean people in the North and the South but also from the people of the world.

The chairman of the preparatory committee for the political consultative meeting of leadership-level people of the North and the South sent letters on 30 January to the presidents of the South Korean ruling and opposition parties and off-stage opposition personages in the hope of realizing our proposal for negotiation.

To explore reasonable ways to the reunification of the country and realize national agreement on them is a mature task that awaits a solution. As has been reported, we have the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo to solve the issue of the country's reunification at the earliest possible moment based on the three principles of the reunification of the fatherland in conformity with the specific reality of our country with a different ideology and system in the North and the South.

Among the different political forces and the personages of political and social circles in South Korea today, there are assertions to reunify the fatherland based on a confederal system, thus making it impossible for the South Korean persons in authority to turn away from it. Also, many politicians have officially expressed their willingness to visit Pyongyang to discuss the issue of reunification. Under these circumstances, if the leadership-level people capable of speaking for the parties,

factions, and people of all strata of the North and the South sit together and have a serious discussion upholding the common national ideals, it will be possible to provide ways for reunification based on national agreement and to develop a new chapter of national history.

It is regrettable that some South Korean politicians are not showing a positive response to our proposal for the political consultative meeting of leadership-level people from the North and the South; they are expressing objections to it.

Currently the nation's yearning for reunification is being heightened in the North and the South more than ever before, and the surrounding situation is developing favorably to our nation's cause of reunification. At a time like this, if we gather national will and reach agreement on ways to achieve reunification, we will be able to give a strong driving force to the nation's reunification movement, thereby opening a decisive phase for the solution of the issue of reunification.

It is now time for our nation's efforts—the subject of reunification—to be redoubled and for leadership-level people from the North and the South to perform their leading role in carrying out the cause of reunification. If the leadership-level people in the North and the South turn away from the national dialogue for gathering the will of the nation and give priority to their partisan interests and strategy, they will not, as Korean politicians, be fulfilling their responsibility for the times, the nation, and the coming generations.

If the leadership-level people in South Korea were serious when they said in the past that they are interested in the issue of the country's reunification the country and that they would sit with us and discuss the issue, they should carefully study our new proposal for negotiation once again and show a positive response to it.

The intense patriotism and determination of the off-stage opposition personages of South Korea, who showed a favorable response to our proposal for negotiation—which was prompted by our aspiration to achieve national agreement on the ways to reunify the country and to open a new phase for the reunification of the fatherland—give us optimism and faith that we will be able to combine the will and strength on the road to pioneer the way to reunification for national salvation.

We ardently hope that the off-stage opposition personages in South Korea will try their best so that the political consultative meeting of leadership-level of the North and the South can be held at an early date in conformity with the nation's ardent aspiration.

We will, in the future as well, make every effort to realize the political consultative meeting of leadership-level people of the North and the South.

'Emergency Alert Order' Issued in South
SK0202000889 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1601 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique proclaimed "a period of emergency special alert" from February 1 to 8 and instructed the police throughout South Korea Wednesday to escalate it up to "top-class emergency special alert" during this period, according to a report.

This order was issued under the hypocritic pretext of "public peace for the people" around the lunar new year. But it is as plain as the noonday that it is a repressive order to harshly crack down on the patriotic students and people of all strata who have risen up in a righteous struggle.

As already reported, the "American Cultural Centre" in Kwangju, one of the U.S. imperialists' tools of ideological and cultural aggression, was attacked twice last month and the protests flared up afresh against the deceptive "results of investigation" whitewashing the "corruption scandals of the Fifth Republic" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

Upset by this, the No Tae-u puppet clique are madly cracking down upon the people, issuing one repressive order after another to block their struggle at any cost.

Fifth Republic Probe Results Termed 'Mockery'
SK0202001089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1604 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique on January 31 published the "final results of investigation" into 35 cases of scandals and injustices of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan which are known as "irregularities of the Fifth Republic", according to radio reports from Seoul.

It does not include a single clause of legal charge but is run through with "explanations" to defend the crimes of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

First of all, as regard the scandals of the "Ilhae Foundation" and "The Society for the Uprising of New Generation," the puppet prosecution claims that there is no question at all, and as regards the scandal of the Simjang Foundation and enlargement of Chon Tu-hwan's private house, it desperately attempts to defend the Chon's crimes, contending in a far-fetched way that "it does not belong to the category of crimes" and "cannot be viewed as an offense".

The publication of the "results of investigation" replete with deception is an open challenge to and mockery of the South Korean people of all strata who are strongly demanding the eradication of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic."

The publication of the "results of investigation" which make a clean sheet of the never-to-be-condoned crimes of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan by the No Tae-u fascist clique clearly proves that the "National Assembly hearings", "investigation", and so forth staged by it up to date were a despicable artifice to mislead public opinion and block the growing struggle of students and people of all strata against dictatorship and for democracy.

Investigation Condemned

SK0202053289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0517 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today runs a signed commentary condemning the South Korean puppet prosecution for having made public the "final results of investigation" into the "scandals of the Fifth Republic" and dissolving the "special investigation section" January 31.

The commentary says:

It is very ridiculous that the puppets are spreading a rumour that "a fair investigation" was made.

The whole course of investigation till the puppet prosecution announced the "final results of investigation" since its start fully showed that it is no more than a deceptive trick to keep in the dark the truth behind the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and hush up a probe into the scandals.

Clear proof of this is that the "results of investigation" announced by the puppet prosecution are run through with the content of vindicating the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the chief culprit in the Kwangju massacre and "misdeeds of the Fifth Republic" and of declaring him not guilty.

The puppet prosecution punished only a few criminals out of close associates of Chon Tu-hwan who were judged to have no political relations with the present "government" during the "investigation." What merits attention is the fact that the announcement of the "results of investigation" timed to coincide with the assertion by gangsters of the "Democratic Justice Party" that there is no more need of the activity of the "parliamentary ad hoc committees" for a probe into the truth behind the "scandals of the Fifth Republic" and hastened its "termination."

The announcement of the "results of investigation" proves once again that the No Tae-u group is the main group and remnants of the criminal "government of the Fifth Republic" and, accordingly, has no intention to probe the truth behind the "injustices of the Fifth Republic."

By punishing small fries among criminals the No Tae-u group seeks to put down the South Korean people demanding a probe into the truth behind the Kwangju

incident and the "misdeeds of the Fifth Republic" and the punishment of the main culprits and tide over the crisis of the rule. But people will never be taken in by the announcement of the "results of investigation" acquitting Chon Tu-hwan, No Tae-u and other culprits in the Kwangju bloodbath and the "scandals of the Fifth Republic."

South Farmers Call For Chon Tu-hwan's Arrest

*SK0102234089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1520 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—NONGMIN SINMUN (FARMERS' NEWSPAPER), the organ of "the national association of peasants organisations", an independent organisation of South Korean farmers, disclosed the criminal moves of the No Tae-u fascist clique in vindicating the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and demanded his arrest and punishment.

The organ said:

The No Tae-u puppet clique is making a noise about "eradication of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic" but it is nothing but a trick to calm down the daily growing desire of people of all walks of life for democracy against fascism.

As the first victims of Chon Tu-hwan's corruption, our farmers strongly demand that he be immediately arrested and investigated and the essential issue be brought to light, and, furthermore, total sums embezzled by Chon Tu-hwan be confiscated and distributed to workers and farmers.

South Publishing House Release North Novel

*SK0202000289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1554 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—The Hwangto Publishing House in South Korea brought out the long novel "The Fate of a Self-Defence Corps Man" adapted from the revolutionary drama of the same title, an immortal classical masterpiece, according to the South Korean paper HANGYORE SINMUN January 24.

The paper informed the readers that the North's long novel "The Fate of Self-Defence Corps Man" was published as its original and said.

It is a novel version of a drama staged by the literary and art propaganda team of the Kim Il-song unit in the 1930s and is rated as an immortal classical work in North's literature together with "Sea of Blood" and "The Flower Girl".

It portrays an honest rural youth humiliated in the colony who takes part in the anti-Japanese armed struggle after walking a path full of twists and turns.

As was reported, some time ago, the Hanmadang Publishing House in Seoul brought out the long novel "Sea of Blood" adapted from the revolutionary drama "Sea of Blood", an immortal classical masterpiece, under the changed title "Sea of the People", and another publishing house published the long novel "The Flower Girl" based on the revolutionary opera of the same title, an immortal classical masterpiece.

No's 'Northern Policy' Rejected by Catholics

*SK0202050689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)—The Catholic Youth and Student Joint Committee for the Peace and Independent Reunification of the Country, in its collection of materials published some time ago, rejected the divisive "Northern diplomacy" of the No Tae-u military fascist clique.

Denouncing the No Tae-u fascist clique which is getting overheated in "northern diplomacy," showing increased frenzy in its moves for a permanent division of the country, the committee said "the northern diplomacy is, in essence, no more than a diplomatic version of the policy for freezing division."

Branding both "simultaneous entry" and "separate entry" into the United Nations peddled by the puppets as a treacherous scheme "to legalise the division and make it fait accompli on the international scene" and "thus seek the stability of power," it said a daring struggle should be waged for the signing of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States and adoption of a North-South non-aggression declaration and against the freezing of division.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique are working round the clock to find "a new exit" for the maintenance and reinforcement of the colonial fascist rule in South Korea, the committee said: This "new exit" is to "make up for" the weak foundation of popular support through a reformist "democratisation step" and isolate the democratic forces by branding them as "pro-communist leftist forces" with the stimulation of hostile feelings against the North and "security doctrine" and permanently guarantee the interests of the United States through the fixation of division.

Chondaehyop To Promote Student Exchanges

*SK0102235689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1544 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—The "National Council of Student Representatives" ("Chondaehyop") clarified its resolve to promote by itself the problem of exchange of student visits between the North and the South and turned down the request to participate in the

"committee for promoting the exchange of student visits between the North and the South" supervised by the puppet authorities, according to a Christian radio report from Seoul.

The radio reported that a person concerned of the "Education Ministry" tried to meet student Chong Myong-su, acting chairman of "Chondaehyop," on January 25 to request "Chondaehyop" to participate in forming the "Committee for Promoting the Exchange of Student Visits Between the North and the South", but failed because the latter has not come to the designated place.

As soon as the "Education Ministry" announced a plan of composing the "Committee for Promoting the Exchange of Student Visits Between the North and the South" in the guise of a "non-governmental organisation" in mid-January, "Chondaehyop" made clear its will not to partake in it.

As "Chondaehyop" which continues clarifying its resolve to participate in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, maintains its stand to push ahead by itself with the exchange of student visits between the North and the South, it seems that the discord between student movement organisations and the "government" will be further deepened, said the radio.

South Students Decide on Movement's Direction
SK0302111389 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1032 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—More than 250 leadership members of general student councils of 38 universities in Seoul reportedly held an extraordinary membership meeting of representatives at Yonsei University on February 2 to discuss the orientation of the student movement for this year.

They analyzed and summed up the struggles of last year and concluded that the orientation of the student movement for this year is "a struggle for anti-U.S. independence, anti-fascist democracy and national reunification and for support and solidarity for the people".

They resolved to "develop the movement for independence, democracy and reunification among all people" and thus consolidate the mass basis of their struggle.

They announced that they would wage a joint struggle with the "national alliance of the movement for the nation and democracy."

Hyundai Workers Attack Government Offices
SK0202000689 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1558 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—Over 2,000 workers of the Hyundai Heavy Industrial Co. on January 31 swarmed to the puppet Ulsan City Hall and police

station, the Ulsan office of the puppet Pusan District Prosecutor's office and the Ulsan local office of the puppet Labor Ministry and staged sit-down protests against the chain terrorism against the workers of the Hyundai Group, according to report.

Charging that the successive terrorism in Ulsan and Ulju resulted from the patronage of the criminals by the police and prosecution, the waiting maids of the fascist clique, they strongly demanded a fair investigation.

On the same day, 700 or more workers of ten companies in Yochon, South Cholla Province, attacked the puppet Yochon City Hall. They threw stones into the "city hall," denouncing the criminal acts of the puppet clique and the vicious employers tied up with them. They persisted in their sit-down protest for more than four hours, resisting the fascist police which was rushed to the scene.

South Dissidents Allege People's Repression
SK0102161289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—The February issue of South Korean magazine SINDONGA carried an account of a round-table talk with former chairman of the youth federation for democratic movement Kim Kun-tae, participant in arson at the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan Kim Hyon-chang, Yi Tae-pok and Chang Ki-pyo, democratic figures of South Korea.

Kim Kun-tae said:

Three of those who had been set free together with Chang Ki-pyo were detained again. The dictatorial "regime" always took prisoners of conscience as a political hostage to bridge over their political impasse, which is coming back.

Those who were arrested before and after the June 25 cataclysm are still behind the bars. About 30 old men aging over 60-70 still remain in the "security wards."

The ruling forces are resorting to tortures for the purpose of harshly suppressing the participants in the democratic movement to make them retreat from the movement and of terrifying, shaking and weakening the democratic movement forces through it.

The torture problem can be resolved only when such inhumane instruments as the "Security Planning Board," "Security Command" and anti-communist section of the "Police Headquarters," the "government" institutions which evoked indignation and hatred among the popular masses for their torture policy over the last two decades, have been dissolved overall. The torture problem should be focused on the total abrogation of the anti-democratic evil laws.

Kim Hyon-chang said:

The situation of the "Chongju Security Ward" was extremely alarming. The average age of those in ward is very high and the youngest are in their fifties and 70-80 percent of them in their sixties and seventies.

As for their health, 20 of them have no teeth. So they have to pound cooked rice in a mortar before taking. It takes about two hours to take a meal.

"Conversion" results from a harsh torture. It is disgusted to see pricking with a needle, diminishing meals, pouring water on the victim in summer clothes at a washing place in winter, cramming a room of a little more than one pyong with 20 people to keep them awake in summer and so on.

Those fishermen who have been to the North are arrested and tortured because they told what they saw and are sentenced to ten years' or life imprisonment on charge of being "spies".

Chang Ki-pyo said that the number of prisoners of conscience cannot but increase steadily as long as there exist the military dictatorial "regime" and such anti-democratic evil laws as the "National Security Law," "Public Security Law," "Public Protection Law," "Law on Assembly and Demonstration" and "Labour Relations Act."

He demanded that the military dictatorial "regime" be removed and democratic politics be realised for the fundamental settlement of the question of the prisoners of conscience.

He went on:

The No Tae-u "regime" remains a military dictatorial "regime." It cannot be said that this "regime" has any "legitimacy" and orthodoxy.

It is nothing but recognition of injustice to recognize the present "regime" as a legitimate "government."

It is a well-known fact that the last "presidential elections" was a fraud.

Yi Tae-pok said that the human right problem including tortures and the prisoners of conscience must be understood not only as the dictatorial "regime's" political crackdown but also as a suppression of all members of society.

Pressman Accuse Authorities of Suppression
SK0102234489 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1523 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 1 (KCNA)—Pressmen of 60 odd publishing houses of South Korea including Tae-dong, Sinhakmun, Hanmadang, Kwahakgwa Sasang and Public publishing houses on January 22 made public in joint name an "open questionnaire to 'government'"

authorities", demanding an immediate stop to anachronistic and anti-national suppression of the publication of books from the North, release of the arrested pressmen, return of the confiscated books and abrogation of "National Security Law", according to a report of the South Korean HANGYORE SINMUN.

Recalling that the "government" authorities on January 18 suddenly confiscated more than 3,600 books of "Modern History of North Korea," "Sea of People" and "Kim Il-song's Works Vol 1" and arrested their publishers, it branded this press gag as the extension of the mobocracy from the "Fifth Republic" and anachronistic use of violence which throws a wet blanket over the entire people's desire for national reunification.

It went on:

The authorities are cracking down upon the activity of publishing books from the North to remove cultural severance for 40 odd years of division and restore national homogeneity. This is an anti-historic act aimed at openly challenging the desire of the people for national reunification and obstructing the reunification movement.

It is a double-dealing treacherous act deceiving and befooling publishers and people that even after the "government" ruling party internally and externally announced the opening of books from the North to the public through the "July 7 declaration" and other occasions, it is suppressing the publication of books from the North.

The "government" authorities are indulged in the way of thinking ignoring the basic right of the majority people and their standard of knowledge. Blocking the publication of books from the North is the "government" authorities' arbitrariness of forcible authoritarianism to monopolize books from the North and check the people's right to and learn information equally.

The suppression of the publication of books from the North brings to light the anti-nation and anti-reunification nature of the "government" to use the reunification policy only for a political purpose.

We pressmen believe that press activity on books from the North without adding or subtracting substantially helps toward national understanding of the reality of the North and national reunification.

Kim Il-song Greets New Venezuelan President
SK0302051089 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0503 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Carlos Andres Perez on February 2 upon his assumption of office as president of the Republic of Venezuela.

Expressing joy at the fact that Carlos Andres Perez assumed again the heavy duty as president of Venezuela amid the deep trust and expectation of his people, the message wishes him big success in the work for the prosperity of the country.

The message expresses the conviction that the friendly relations between the two countries will grow stronger and develop in the interests of the two peoples.

Kim Il-song Gives Guidance at Rural Farm
SK0302044289 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0400 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 3 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song on February 2 guided on the spot the work of introducing a central heating system and gas heating in the rural community.

He was accompanied by Premier Yon Hyong-muk, Vice-Premiers Hong Song-nam and Cho Se-ung, Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kang Hui-won, Secretary of the party Central Committee So Kwan-hui and officials concerned.

The scientists and technicians of the Heat Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences and the agricultural working people of the Samsok cooperative farm, Pyongyang, upholding the party's policy of making our socialist rural villages more cultured, contrived and manufactured a new all-purpose boiler for the rural community and produced a large quantity of methane gas to create a model in the introduction of central heating system and gas heating in the rural area.

President Kim Il-song acquainted himself with the structures and mechanism of the rural all-purpose boiler and methane gas production facilities operating at the Samsok cooperative farm and expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the scientists and technicians of the Heat Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences and the agricultural working people of the Samsok cooperative farm have introduced a central heating system and gas heating in the village by successfully manufacturing the efficient all-purpose boiler and facilities for the production of methane gas suited to the rural conditions.

He said that the introduction of the central heating system and gas heating in the countryside is of weighty importance in providing the peasants with more cultured living conditions and that this work should be completed in a short time.

Noting that the advantages of the all-purpose boiler are that it can be operated with various kinds of fuel abundant in the countryside and, being simple in structure, can be easily made anywhere, he said this rational boiler should be actively introduced into all rural communities.

He said our countryside will turn into an earthly paradise good to live in, if the central heating system and gas heating are introduced today when the day is near at hand when we will accomplish "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" with the successful fulfilment of its tasks. He put forward concrete tasks to give fuller scope to the superiority of the most advanced socialist rural economic system of our country.

Choe Tae-pok Attends Education Meeting

SK0102020089 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2300 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Excerpt] A report meeting to mark the 20th founding anniversary of the Central Political School for Educational Cadres was held in Pyongyang yesterday. Present at the report meeting were Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Pyon Yong-nip, chairman of the Education Committee; and other functionaries of the relevant sector, as well as the functionaries of the central and provincial political schools for educational cadres and the educational and public health sector in Pyongyang.

At the report meeting, Comrade Choe Tae-pok delivered the congratulatory letter of the WPK Central Committee to the faculty members and students of the Central Political School for Educational Cadres. [passage omitted]

KPA Soldiers Take Part in Construction Projects
SK0202101789 Pyongyang KCNA in English 103 GMT
2 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA)—Soldiers of the Korean People's Army are rendering meritorious services in the construction of major structures in Pyongyang.

In the peaceful construction for converting Pyongyang, the capital, into a more grand and beautiful city, the soldiers have carried out over the last two years vast projects involving the removal of 11 million cubic meters of earth, one million cubic meters of concrete tamping and building, assembling of several dozen thousand tons of steel structures and construction of underground setups extending 200 kilometers.

They have erected high-rise apartment houses for more than 5,000 families and completed 40 odd programmes including the Kumrong tunnel-highway, the Rongra bridge, and the Pyongyang International House of Culture. And they are energetically accelerating in the finishing stage the construction of nearly 20 objects such as the International Cinema House and Pyongyang International Airport.

By strengthening creative cooperation with scientists and technicians dispatched to the construction sites, the soldiers are contriving and introducing technical innovations to steadily improve the quality and speed of construction.

The soldier-builders are now giving finishing touches to the architectures, sharply watching the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to start another war.

Revolutionary Ethos in Society Praise
SK0102023589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2117 GMT 28 Jan 89

[NODONG SINMUN 29 January special article: "The Overflow of a Sound and Revolutionary Ethos in the Entire Society Is an Outcome of Our Party's Wise Leadership"]

[Text] The entire country is surging with the high-pitch revolutionary zeal of all party members and workers. Flames of creation and renovation are fiercely blazing up on all fronts of socialist construction. A revolutionary change is occurring in our people's fighting and living ethos.

The entire society is seething with a revolutionary mettle and all people are living and working in a militant way. This proud reality is entirely attributable to the fact that our party is wisely leading the work of creating a revolutionary atmosphere.

Making the entire society overflow with a sound fighting and living spirit is a very important issue in vigorously advancing and consummating the revolution.

As man lives and struggles amid social relations, he can develop in a sound way, and revolution advances in a steady way only when society is sound.

Man cannot enjoy an independent and creative life to his heart's content in such a society where individualism and the law of the jungle dominate and the corrupt bourgeois idea, culture, and living mode of seeking only idleness and entertainment are rooted.

Making the entire society overflow with a sound and revolutionary fighting and living ethos is a more pressing demand at present.

With the delusion of obliterating the socialist and communist cause, the imperialists and the enemy of revolution are desperately maneuvering to this end by resorting to all means and methods. Also, they are unprecedentedly intensifying a reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration into those countries that are building socialism. Under this condition, those parties and people engaged in revolution should not loosen their revolutionary alertness even for a moment, but should instead concentrate great efforts on creating a revolutionary atmosphere in society.

Since the initial period when it began to lead the construction of a new society, our party has been engaged in developing society in a sound way, among the questions of principle, which are connected with the future fate of the revolution, and has wisely led this work.

There is no person in our society at present who tries to be well off alone, regardless of what will become of society, collectives, and other people; nor is there a person who regards money as everything and enjoys a corrupt material and cultural life as a slave to money.

All people work in a strained and militant manner with a high revolutionary spirit, and collectivism prevails in the entire society. Our party has, indeed, worked hard in constructing this sound and revolutionary society and has attained immortal achievements before the times, the revolution, the fatherland, and the people.

A great exploit our party has attained in the course of developing our society into one where a sound and revolutionary fighting and living ethos overflows is that it has firmly formed the main force of the revolution and has enhanced its role in an all-round way.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Only when the main force of the revolution is strengthened can the ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism be prevented. The great leader has taught that those who have disciplined themselves physically are not infected by any disease.

The work of strengthening the main force of the revolution is raised as an important question in the work of remaking nature, the work of remodeling society, and other projects and struggles.

As the work of guaranteeing a sound and revolutionary nature of society is the work of revolutionizing a broad range of masses and preventing the unsound ideological and cultural infiltration of imperialism, it is ultimately the project of enhancing the main force of the revolution.

As elucidated by our party, no matter how fierce the maneuvers the imperialists commit, all types of impure miscellaneous ideas cannot emerge if the main force of the revolution is firmly built.

Our party put forward the revolutionary lines that a fundamental factor of victory or failure in the revolution and construction should be found not in an objective but in a subjective condition and that the question of establishing a revolutionary fighting and living ethos in the entire society should be answered by enhancing the main force and increasing its role, and has wisely led the struggle to implement the lines.

Above all, our party has strengthened itself first, a core and leading force in enhancing the main force of the revolution, so that our society can develop in a sound way.

When the party, the heart of society, is sound ideologically, the masses can also be sound. If the party is deteriorated ideologically, the masses will also be spoiled ideologically. As a result, society will be deteriorated. This is an immovable truth shown by the history of social development.

Our party has always paid its primary attention to and has concentrated all efforts on enhancing the party, the heart of society.

In particular, our party has seen to it that the struggle to establish a revolutionary party-minded ethos is developed on a new higher stage, in conformity with the demands of the developing reality, thus helping to effect a revolutionary turn in increasing the combat capabilities of the party and to establish a revolutionary party-minded working and living style in the entire party.

Today, our party is unreservedly demonstrating its invincible might as a party that carries out revolution and wages struggle, and a revolutionary mettle and invincible fighting spirit are overflowing in the entire party.

As long as imperialism remains in the world and revolution continues, the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle should be invariably upheld, and even a slight idleness and relaxation should not be tolerated. This is a firm stand to which our party consistently adheres.

Because the leadership of this party always overflows with a militant mettle and vigor and a high revolutionary spirit, all types of impure miscellaneous ideas and a corrupt bourgeois living mode cannot set foot in our society, and all workers live and struggle in a heroic manner as a people who build socialism, thinking only of the revolution.

Our party has also revolutionized a broad range of masses, has made them the working class, and has armed them with the great chuche idea so that the main force of the revolution can be enhanced and society can be strengthened and developed into a sound and revolutionary one.

As a socialist society is one in which the intrinsic demands of the working class have been embodied, the working class' revolutionary idea should dominate society to develop a socialist society in a sound manner. This is put into practice through the course of constantly deepening the work of revolutionizing all social members, making them the working class, and educating them with a revolutionary idea and fighting spirit.

If this work is not strengthened, men's spiritual state is relaxed and thus all types of impure ideological elements, including a bourgeois idea, can permeate into their consciousness and the phenomenon of disliking carrying out the revolution and work and seeking only individual things can occur among them.

More vigorously conducting ideological indoctrination work among party members and workers as socialist construction advances and as men's standard of material and cultural living and the level of culture and technology become higher is a consistent principle to which our party adheres.

In the work "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," the work "On Firmly Establishing a Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Outlook," the work "Let Us All Live and Struggle Like Heroes," and other works, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il not only further developed and enriched chuche ideas, theories, and methods, but comprehensively elucidated all theoretical and practical problems in nurturing our party members and workers into fine communist revolutionaries with a solid revolutionary outlook on the leader, a strong party-minded and people-minded spirit, and a sound morality.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's works delineate concrete tasks in our party members and workers, who are always working and living in a strained manner while firmly adhering to their class stand, and indicate methods for performing them.

Through deeply studying these precious works, our party members and workers are prepared to be fine revolutionaries who like the revolution and struggle.

In particular, with the deepening of the ideological indoctrination in the chuche idea under the party's leadership, a collectivist living outlook has been more firmly established among our people. While thinking it a shame to seek only their individual interests, all party members and the working people in our country today are thinking primarily of the interests of the party and the revolution, under all circumstances, and are devoting all their energies to this. This phenomenon is a precious result of the vitality of our party's policy of revolutionization and working classification, that is to say, our party's policy of ideological indoctrination.

Reality shows that in a society led by a revolutionary party that thoroughly places a priority on human reform work over all other works—the ideological revolution—such unsound ideologies as individualism and egotism cannot be furthered, and only the noble custom of firmly uniting as one and working for the party, the revolution, and prosperity and development of the country prevails.

By firmly adhering to the line of building the chuche-oriented socialist national culture and, thus, by seeing to it that a great revolution is effected in the field of literature and the arts, our party has constantly strengthened and developed our society into a sound and revolutionary one. Literature and the arts are an important and indispensable in life and play a very big role in educating and indoctrinating men in a revolutionary manner and in making the whole society overflow with a sound and revolutionary fighting spirit, a sound and revolutionary way of life.

Based on its deep discernment of the position and importance of literature and the arts in developing the society in a sound manner and in vigorously pushing ahead with the revolution and construction, our party has always had deep interests to developing literature and the arts and, consequently, has effected a new revolutionary turn in this field through its tested leadership. Today, our literature and arts have met a golden age and are playing a great role in arming our party members and working people with the chuche idea and in inspiring them to implement the party's policy.

The collection of books "Immortal History," a monumental literary work; the art film "The Star of Korea;" the revolutionary operas "Flower Girl" and "Sea of Blood;" and all other literary and art works and songs which have been created, played, and sung under the energetic guidance of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il have a firm working class nature and revolutionary characteristics. Therefore, by seeing these art works, our party members and the working people not only have more firmly deepened their burning determination to be loyal to the party and the revolution to the end, but are also feeling the value and dignity as people who are building socialism, directly confronting the U.S. imperialists, and as people who are working and living in a revolutionary manner. Thus, our people's struggle and life are developing into more revolutionary and noble ones, and no such phenomenon as leading a vulgar and corrupt life or playing corrupt and vulgar music, has appeared in our society.

Developing our literature and arts in conformity with the essential character of the socialist society and the aspiration of our people is precisely the firm and resolute principle and the invariable determination that our party has adhered to in building our national culture. As long as such a revolutionary party exists, our society will, as in the past so in the future, too, overflow with a revolutionary vigor and militant way of life forever.

Indeed, our party has registered immortal achievements in constantly strengthening and developing our society into a sound and revolutionary one. As our chuche-oriented socialist system is developing into a sound society devoid of all sorts of social evils and its superiority is being fully demonstrated, all party members and the working people should cherish deeper in their hearts the dignity and honor of living and carrying out the revolution under the leadership of the great party and, at the same time, should make active efforts to carry out their works and to lead their lives in a more revolutionary and sound manner.

South Korea

No Tae-u Praises Reunification Efforts
SK0202092589 Seoul YONHAP in English
0912 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 2 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u appealed to South Korea's allies Thursday to continue supporting the process of reconciliation and reunification in the Korean peninsula.

In a speech delivered at a dinner for the foreign diplomats stationed in Seoul, No said: "I would like your further cooperation and support for our efforts to make the vitality of freedom flow over across the frozen Demarcation Line into the North to usher in a new era of reconciliation.

"Looking forward to the days when confrontation is replaced by cooperation in this region, my government is pursuing new policies to bring about reconciliation and reunification between south and North Korea."

Highlighting South Korea's bid for reconciliation, the nine-day visit to the North by a top South Korean business leader made headlines on the same day.

Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of Hyundai, South Korea's biggest business conglomerate, disclosed upon his return that while in Pyongyang he had agreed to jointly develop a scenic mountain named Kumgang into a tourist site for both South and North Koreans.

South and North Korea have been bitter rivals since the peninsula was divided at the end of the World War II.

No, pointing to the success of the 1988 Seoul Olympic games despite domestic political and social turmoil the year before, said, "the inveterate optimists have invariably come out on top of the skeptics and the pessimists in the past history of modern Korea."

"I would say with confidence Korea is making, and will continue to make, great strides toward democracy on the basis of stability."

No said South Korea has to overcome many problems in the transition from authoritarianism to democracy and is thus experiencing growing pains.

The Korean people, however, have proven themselves capable of overcoming even severer crises and greater difficulties in the past, he said.

Not To Rely on Advisory Council
SK0302005289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u said yesterday that he has not the slightest intention of making use of the Advisory Council for Democratic and Peaceful Unification for the purpose of safeguarding his regime.

"I will utilize the council (which is under direct control of the President) as an organization to help crystallize people's will for national unification," he said.

The Chief Executive made the remarks during a briefing session by secretary general Kim Chang-sik of the council on its New Year policy programs at Chongwadae.

No is chairman of the unification apparatus, and Min Kwan-sik, former vice speaker, serves as the senior vice chairman.

He told the council leaders to "work out effective and concrete ways to produce national consensus on unification discussion."

The president also directed them to study programs under which council members overseas can take part in the task of achieving national unification.

Upon being briefed by Kim on unification issues, President No pointed out that "there are forces now in our society who are attempting to overthrow the current political system through revolution."

"Therefore, we have not to be negligent in the work of maintaining our system healthy through bold and ceaseless reforms of ourselves," he said.

President No Tae-u had a luncheon with Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan and Archbishop Ivan Dias of the Apostolic Nunciature at Chongwadae yesterday.

Government To Announce New Reunification Plan
SK0302014089 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 3 Feb 89 pp 2, 4

[Text] The government is putting a finishing touch on a new formula for unification expected to be announced this month.

Officials said that in working out the formula, they used the findings of public opinion polls on unification and incorporated the views of the political parties and various social organizations.

The formula calls for introducing the idea of a "confederation of systems" as a step toward reunification of the divided nation.

The confederation would have a parliament, consisting of the same number of legislators from each side, and an executive body.

The new formula is grounded on feasibility and the consensus of the people, the officials said.

It is to replace the existing "Formula for National Reconciliation and Democratic Unification" which has been criticized for being unclear and illogical on many points.

Meantime, officials point out that North Korea has to make its own position clear regarding ways to realize reunification.

The so-called Koryo Confederation system, advocated by the north since 1973, has many problems in itself, they said.

Although it uses the word "confederation," what it really talks about is a federation, the officials said.

Although calling for a confederation system, the north has not been recognizing the principles of nonintervention and nonaggression. In order to realize a confederation, the north should first renounce its long-held "liberation theory" and recognize the autonomy of the south. Instead, the north has characterized the south as a colony of the United States and has not accepted Seoul's calls for a south-north summit.

The north should make it clear whether it is seeking a confederation or communization of the entire peninsula, the officials say.

Also confusing is the north's insistence that south-north talks should be conducted in the form of a "joint conference," under which all the participating members have the right to vote. The south has been calling for delegation-to-delegation talks as in normally used in international negotiations.

The government has been working on the new unification formula since last July when President No Tae-u announced new inter-Korea policies which call for bringing an end to the south-north confrontation.

The government has come up with a new concept, called "system confederation" to avoid giving the impression that it desires a permanent division of the nation.

The concept defines the current situation as one nation-two systems which should ultimately move toward one nation-one state. However, system confederation is similar to an ordinary confederation in that it allows south and north to preserve their own rights of diplomacy and defense.

Under the new concept, a south-north joint parliament would work to restore "national homogeneity" and rid enmities between the two sides.

The joint parliament would also be charged with the task of reducing military tension on the peninsula and fostering a sense of national community, the officials said.

Decisions made by the parliament would be executed by the confederation cabinet.

Government officials are saying that they think the new formula is more feasible than the old one, but it remains to be seen whether the north will accept it.

Government To Study Changes in Truce Line
SK0302031789 Seoul YONHAP in English
0248 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government will study the serious national security problems that would be created by a proposed exchange of tourists and joint development of Mt. Kumgang in North Korea.

Chong Chu-yong, owner of the Hyundai Business Group, has agreed to help North Korea develop Mt. Kumgang into a tourist complex and to arrange for tourists to cross the heavily militarized truce line that cuts across the peninsula.

"Part of the agreement can be realized only if there is some regional act of disarmament," a government source said Friday. "The eastern part of the truce line near Mt. Kumgang is heavily defended by both Koreas. All unnecessary military installations should be removed to secure safe transit of South Korean engineers or tourists."

However, since the two Koreas currently confront each other across the truce line in the demilitarized zone dividing North and South Korea, withdrawal may cause serious problems in national security. "Therefore, the Defense Ministry and other pertinent authorities are seriously studying the matter," he said.

"If the joint project goes well and South Korean engineers or tourists can visit the North across the truce line at the village of Panmunjom in the west, we need to consult with the United Nations forces that keep guard over there."

Some military specialists have grave doubts, however, about the idea of cross-border tourism and joint development of Mt. Kumgang.

Seoul should take the time to find out exactly what North Korea is up to, one said. "In the military aspect, to say the least, Seoul's approach to Pyongyang should be more prudent and cool."

North Korea has numerous military installations around Mt. Kumgang and has a massive military force with sophisticated weapons deployed along the truce line.

The two Koreas are technically at war since they never signed a peace treaty after an armistice following the Korean war. The two recently started a series of contacts and meetings to prepare for economic, political and military talks aimed at eventual reunification.

'New Phase' in North-South Relations Analyzed
SK0302073789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT
3 Feb 89

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP)—Long-frustrated in their desire to travel freely to Mt. Kumgang (Diamond), South Koreans hope that the lure of wealth will open the way beyond the 44-year-old wall of division that separates them from their brethren in the North.

No longer merely a dream, a historic agreement for developing the scenic mountain into a tourist resort is taking shape.

South Korean tycoon Chong Chu-yong's trip to North Korea and his agreement with Pyongyang come at a crucial time for inter-Korean relations as the Seoul government is ready to take bold steps to improve relations with Pyongyang.

Some analysts have termed Chong's visit the "opening of a new chapter" in exchanges between South and North Korea, which have technically remained at war since the end of the fratricidal Korean War (1950-1953).

Chong, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai business group, agreed with the North on jointly developing Mt. Kumgang, joint investment in the construction of a shipyard and rolling stock plant and joint participation in development projects in Siberia and the Soviet Far East.

The substantial progress in South-North economic exchanges seemingly contradict the lethargy of Seoul-Pyongyang dialogue in other fields, including inter-Korean parliamentary talks and national Red Cross contacts for the reunion of the dispersed families estimated at 10 million people.

All pretense at progress in the preliminary contacts for the full-dress inter-Korean parliamentary meeting were shattered when North Korea insisted it would not agree to hold the plenary session unless South Korea and the United States suspended the annual "Team Spirit" joint military exercise.

But the North seems to have taken a positive attitude toward economic exchanges with Seoul.

This change of heart may result from a pragmatic distinction between economic matters and political and military fields.

The non-political thaw, as seen before and after Chong's trip to Pyongyang, will surely spur dialogue in political areas.

Seoul sees the agreements as having tacit North Korean Government approval, even though they were reached on a private level. Seoul also bases its view on the virtual impossibility of making a distinction between a government-level and private-level decision in North Korea.

For South Korean civilians to visit the North will require official arrangements for travel, thus increasing the need for the governments of the South and North to have dialogue in non-economic fields.

There is concern among some analysts over a "too optimistic view" in the South regarding changes in relations with the isolationist North following Chong's visit. There remain, the worriers point out, many fundamental differences to be overcome before inter-Korean exchanges can take place.

North Korean leaders are certain to weigh the impact of opening their closed society to South Koreans, the inevitable result of joint development of scenic Mt. Kumgang, against the very real economic gains, they say.

These analysts say the Pyongyang regime could abruptly change its attitude toward economic exchanges if it believes they would undermine its grip on power.

But most North Korean watchers are optimistic.

North Korea is desperately short of hard currency, forcing the North Korean leadership to accept the joint development of Mt. Kumgang into a tourist attraction in order to earn foreign currency, they say.

The prosperity of the South has, in this context, made it possible to open a new phase of inter-Korean exchanges that promise to lay the groundwork for the reunification of the peninsula, divided by the United States and the Soviet Union at the end of World War II in 1945.

'Behind Scene' Contacts With North Disclosed
SK0302114789 Seoul YONHAP in English 1105 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea has made a series of persistent behind-the-scene contacts with North Korea to realize a summit between President No Tae-u and North Korean leader Kim Il-song in coming September or October at the earliest, an informed government source said Friday.

"We are working to realize the inter-Korean summit in the latter half of this year, and we expect our efforts would bear fruit in any form by the earlier half of next year," the source said.

President No told his Jan. 17 press conference that he was determined to realize the inter-Korean summit with Kim "at an early date."

The source, speaking on condition of anonymity, disclosed that the latest such contact was made when Pak Chol-on, a top inter-Korean policy advisor to No, met with a senior North Korean official on Jan. 24 in "a Southeast Asian country," according to the source.

The source said that Pak left Seoul on Jan. 22 and returned home Monday after having a discussion with the North Korean official in the Southeast Asian country. He said Pak flew to the country via Japan. Pak and the North Korean official, the source went on, discussed matters concerning the proposed holding of the summit talks between No and Kim and other inter-Korean exchanges. another source said the meeting was held in Singapore.

"The government has persistently contacted the North Korean side through unofficial channels in a bid to realize a No-Kim meeting which will provide with a momentum for the peace and national reunification on the Korean peninsula," the source said.

"We are closely watching the results of the dialogue in view that the recent contacts have resulted in a considerable level of mutual trust," the source added.

The source indicated that the two Koreas are engaged in a considerable level of behind-the-curtain dialogues, saying "the recent economic exchanges between the South and the North are not irrelevant to such inter-Korean dialogue."

Pak's secret contact coincided with South Korean business tycoon Chong Chu-yong's visit to North Korea.

The North Korean-born founder and honorary chairman of Hyundai Group, South Korea's biggest business conglomerate, became the first known southern businessman to visit the North at official invitation when he arrived at Pyongyang's Sunchon International Airport on Jan. 23 via Beijing.

During his nine-day visit, Chong reached an agreement with the North Korean authorities on joint development of a scenic mountain in the North as a tourist site and several other joint venture projects.

The source described Chong's visit as "not a surprise but a product of the government's consideration over a long period of time in close connection with its North Korea policy."

"North Korea has invited Chong and begun exchanges of commodities with the South not just for the economic cooperation on the private level but because the recent dialogues have been conducive to the buildup of its trust in the South," the source said.

"At the present stage," the source added, "we are doing our best in conveying our peaceful will to the North."

The source said, however, it is still unclear whether the summit talks would be realized because the North, although recognizing its necessity, is suggesting various preconditions.

"The North is responding to unofficial exchanges and contacts but still hesitating about whether to start formal dialogues because of various internal problems," the source said.

North Troop Strength Causes Uneasiness
SK0302022589 Seoul *CHOSON ILBO* in Korean
28 Jan 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Peace and War Tactics of One Million"]

[Text] While brisk exchanges of people and material are under way between the North and South, it has been reported that the North Korean armed forces exceeded 1 million. Someone has reportedly pointed out that there is an excessive overestimation of the armed forces of North Korea and that only a quantitative comparison of armed forces between the North and the South is being stressed rather than a qualitative one.

The former argument is made while we appear to be in an atmosphere of the mature milieu of detente between the North and the South, but it is surely shocking that a U.S. paper reported the North Korean armed forces exceed 1 million, based on a Central Intelligence Agency survey analysis. The evidence about the North Korean armed forces exceeding 1 million, which was reported by THE WASHINGTON POST, was based on reports by concerned authorities of the Central Intelligence Agency, Defense Intelligence Agency, and other similar agencies. Before arguing about the veracity of the report, we must recall once again the horrible threat of the North Korean armed forces and its all-inclusive armed reserves. This is because those in charge in North Korea are the same that were in charge 40 years ago during the Korean War, headed by the same figure maintaining a political creed and a consistent policy. In other words, Kim Il-song has shown himself to be one who is a master with an evil-doer's audacity, slapping someone in the face while smiling at him or hitting someone in the back of the head while stroking him. Although some are afraid of the North Korean armed forces superiority, we are never afraid of it.

North Korea has done damage to us in the past whenever they raised the cry for peace through negotiations, concealing a dagger in the feathers of the dove and taking along guns and knives. Even when North Korea was ready for its southward aggression in the Korean war, they proposed the exchange of Mr Cho Man-sik, a national leader who was detained by them, for their major spies, Yi Tan-ha and Kim Sam-yong whom we had arrested. At that time, instead of appearing at the appointed time and place, they forced about 240 tanks into the South on the Sunday morning of 25 June. They did the same thing in the summer of 1972: they dug

dozens of tunnels under the truce line, while the "three principles for peaceful reunification" were being concluded between them and our side's delegation in Pyongyang. Now South Korean leading entrepreneur Chong Chu-yong is holding confidential talks with influential Northern counterparts in Pyongyang. When he comes back, he may give us rosy hopes conducive to exchanges between the North and South and, in the long run, to peaceful reunification.

Nonetheless, we are uneasy. Our uneasiness is not necessarily because the North Korean Armed Forces are superior in quantity to ours, but because they have intensively concentrated military forces to an extent that we cannot cope with.

For example, the area of Korangpo on the west of the 38th Parallel Demarcation Line is a militarily vulnerable district that is less than 50 km from the capital of Seoul. Pushed back by North Korean forces, we have bitterly experienced the capture of Seoul as many as three times, at the outbreak of the Korean war in 1950, in the 4 January 1951 retreat, and in the spring offensive in April 1951. It is the overwhelming concentration of the disposition of their military forces that we find offensive, something done in spite of our knowledge of it. We know that they have now deployed 146 divisions to the south of Pyongyang and Wonsan, with two thirds of the regiments near the truce line. Not only can these troops outright be transformed into offensive units without any rearrangement of military forces and equipment, but they can also break through anywhere they decide to.

When military forces are too overwhelming, the quality and level of technology of the defensive side's military forces are insignificant, as shown when the Communist Vietnamese forces made a general attack against Vietnam. The Vietnamese military forces were defeated, although they were by far superior to their counterpart in the quality of soldiers and in the level of equipment. In fact, Vietnam was defeated in the war by the overwhelming forces of the Communist Vietnamese, although Vietnam won in battle. We should keep in mind that the North Korean leader is himself the man who has not changed at all over the last 40 years.

North To Return Crews of Seized Fishing Boats
SK0302102589 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 1017 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP)—North Korea has informed Seoul of its willingness to return next week the 22 crew of the two South Korean fishing boats which were seized by its naval patrol boat in the Yellow (West) Sea last Jan. 28, a highly-placed South Korean Government official said Friday.

The Seoul government, the official said, has made contact with the North Korean authorities via an "indirect channel" and confirmed that the two trawlers, "Taeyang 37" and "Taeyang 38," and their crew have been detained by the North Koreans.

He said, "as far as I know, the North Korean side has said that it will detain the boats for about two weeks for a probe." Radio Pyongyang had claimed that the two "unidentified" boats were charged with intrusion into the North Korean territorial waters.

The official observed that the fishermen and their trawlers are expected to be released by the end of next week. He said, while briefing the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) about the possible repatriation of the 22 crew, "North Korean side has hinted that it would return the boats and their crew after the Lunar New Year Day." The Lunar New Year Day falls on Monday (Feb. 6).

South Korean Fisheries Administration has said that the trawlers were abducted to the North after their "normal operations" in the high seas off South Korea's northernmost island of Paengnyong-to in the West Sea were abruptly checked by a North Korean patrol boat.

Government To Act Against Pyongyang FM Radio
SK0302032489 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
2 Feb 89 p 15

[Text] It has been learned that, taking as a serious problem the fact that "Pyongyang People's FM Radio" of North Korea is being heard as far as the central part of South Korea, the government is now consulting with the authorities concerned to air an FM radio broadcast toward the North as a countermeasure against the North's FM radio toward the South.

Daily Notes Spread of Chuche Ideology
SK0302051789 Seoul CHOSUN ILBO in Korean
24 Jan 89 p 3

[Part 14 in the series "College"; article by Sim Yang-pon: "Chuche Ideology' Spreads Among the Activists"]

[Text] As a senior in the Sociology Department of Seoul National University [SNU], Mr Yi, age 24, went to prison in the wake of the Konguk University incident of October 1986. Mr Yi recalls that he first encountered chuche ideology near the end of the first semester in 1986.

The Chamintu preempted leadership of the student activist movement that semester, bringing currency to its guiding slogans, "Oppose war; oppose nukes," and "Yankee go home." In 1986 chuche ideology spread covertly through the student community as an SNU underground activist student organization known as the Student League to Save the Nation [Kukuk Haksang Yonmaeng] adopted chuche ideology as their guiding ideology. This organization was later revealed to be controlled from behind the scenes by the Chamintu.

Tapes of North Korean Broadcasts Appear

Today a large number of books are available under the original title of chuche ideology, and the official organ of the North Korean Workers Party, NODONG SINMUN, is available in university libraries. But at that time the only written works dealing with chuche ideology were all adverse treatises written by academics with ties to the government.

Mr Yi says he decided to determine for himself what chuche ideology was. He says the first book he reviewed was the "Encyclopedia of North Korea," a comprehensive treatment published in 1983 by the North Korea Research Center, whose director was Kim Chang-sun. Mr Yi says he perused about 40 entries on chuche ideology, all of them disapproving, in the main body of the work and also read "Themes of Socialist Education" carried in its original North Korean form in an appendix. Yi says that he, like other students, went through the encyclopedia and read only the brief extracts quoted from original sources, skipping exposition penned by South Korean writers. Yi developed an intense interest in the book in spite of its limited scope. He says his task was made easier because as he thumbed through the pages he discovered that his target passages were nearly always underlined. The appendix was tattered, as if from repeated photocopying.

After the "Encyclopedia of North Korea," the students' next source of information was "A Criticism of Chuche Ideology," by Ha Su-to, published in Japanese in 1980. Ha reputedly participated in anti-ROK activities in Japan but subsequently converted to become a supporter of South Korea. Although his book was also an unfavorable critique of chuche ideology, many students read it because it contained a great many more passages from original North Korean texts than did the "Encyclopedia of North Korea."

These stop-gap works, however, did not enjoy a long life. By late 1986 pamphlets on chuche ideology prepared by hard-core activist students began to appear in profusion. One typical example was "War Cry of National Salvation." Shortly thereafter pirated editions of North Korean books became available. One of the first was Kim Chong-il's "On the Chuche Idea." Tape recordings of North Korean radio lectures also began to circulate, and the authorities arrested many activist students for possession of these tapes.

Use as an "Ideological Weapon"

Activist student groups who adopted chuche ideology as their guiding organizational ideology felt that all the ideology invoked by student activism up to that time was unrealistic because it was not congruent with Korea's actual situation. In August 1988 an article contributed to the SNU student newspaper by Mr Choe (age 22, a senior in sociology) defending chuche ideology caused waves throughout the student community. Mr Choe's article

praised chuche ideology. Choe claimed that just as Einstein's Theory of Relativity amounted to a refinement of Newton's Law of Dynamics, so chuche ideology was "an ideological system which had creatively refined Marxism-Leninism's dialectical materialism." New Left theories and Third World dependency theory came to predominate in Korean activist circles from the late seventies to the early eighties.

During the same period, realism and Mao Zedong's theory of contradictions rose to prominence as tools with which to grasp the nature of the contradictions besetting Korean society.

From late 1984 to early 1985, however, activist theory underwent a great transformation. The change occurred as a result of disputes over the "nature of society," the proper way to view Korean society. Disputes broke out between those who held that Korean society was progressing through industrialization (national monopoly capitalism) and those who disagreed (dependency capitalism). Those who held the former view prevailed, and the disputes ended. The controversy, however, served to stigmatize as unorthodox dependency theory and other theories which until then had appeared to be remarkably resilient. They were replaced by a newly predominant view that it was necessary to study scientific Marxism-Leninism directly from the classical texts to uncover theories sufficient to reform Korean society.

From early 1985, writings on Marxism-Leninism were widely translated, distributed, and read. Students refer to this period as the "original text era."

Even as the original text era was at its peak, students who espoused chuche ideology began hurling explosive utterances. These students strongly attacked the activist groups who were searching for reform theory in Marxism-Leninism, charging that they were both dogmatic and flunkeyist for seeking to apply to Korea the unalloyed theories and experiences of other countries.

These students held that chuche ideology was the "theory most faithful to the traditions of the Korean revolutionary movement" since the armed anti-Japanese struggle pursued during the Japanese imperial period. Going a step further, they claimed that chuche ideology was not only a "theoretical weapon" with which to analyze reality, but that it was the "guiding idea" around which all activist elements could coalesce.

Chuche Groups Aim to Reform the System

Students learn their chuche ideology in all types of student clubs and in student academic societies organized in each university department. In the spring of 1986, underground ideological clubs, variously called "under," "family," and "team," all disappeared. Activist students killed the clubs themselves. They took this action after concluding that underground student clubs

not only suffered from inherent vulnerabilities that prevented them from appealing to the general body of students, but that the clubs produced factions—based on a system of seniority which made new arrivals subordinate to old-timers—which seriously fissured the activist movement.

The underground clubs were replaced by legally established "academic societies" formed in university departments. It is in university departments that Korean students congregate and pursue daily university life, so societies established in the departments could readily be used to raise the consciousness of entering freshmen and the general student population as well.

At SNU, for example, more than 40 societies currently operate among the 10 departments of the College of Social Sciences, while a total of 200 departmental societies are active throughout the university. Although the societies have distinct characteristics, and individual leadership plays a significant role in setting their style, many societies include "The Philosophy of National Liberation," "North Korean Ideology," and other books on chuche ideology in their courses of study.

Even in the more than 70 traditional student academic and performing arts clubs registered with the university administration, about 25 hold regular seminars in which they discuss writings designed to raise consciousness.

As the introduction of chuche ideology through the clubs and societies has intensified, a so-called chuche ideology faction has arisen. This faction goes beyond recognizing chuche ideology as a simple theory of social reform. They have organized groups whose purpose is reform of the system itself.

For their part, professors vary in their views of activist students accommodating Kim Il-song's chuche ideology and attempting to reform the system itself.

Yonsei University Business Management Professor of O Se-chol says, "It is natural for the students to view national division, the gap between the rich and poor, and other contradictions of Korean society and, in their search for reforms, be attracted by critical theories like Marxism-Leninism." Professor O added: "Mao Zedong Thought and chuche ideology are particularly appealing as yardsticks for measuring Korean society because they are theories developed via an amalgam of orthodox Marxism-Leninism and Asian tradition."

Reason for Government-Sponsored Ideological Education

As the 21st century's era of openness and internationalization nears, however, sources say that Korea may well be the only country in the world in which large numbers of university students are enthralled by 19th century theories. Many professors regard this as most deplorable.

The professors find it particularly anomalous that students cling to outdated theories that have already been submerged by waves of openness and pragmatism in China and even the Soviet Union, the godfather of communism.

But professors strongly agree that students have learned their ideology via misguided means.

Indoctrination in the departmental academic societies, for example, is conducted by sophomores and juniors who act as "professors," drawing up required reading lists and leading seminars in which the educational procedure amounts to a rote-memory, one, two, three approach. The professors express grave concern for the kind of academic and theoretical foundation resulting from such an unbalanced pedagogical diet.

Professors say the students fall easy prey to radical theories. In part, this results from the failure of the regular curriculum to satisfy the students' intellectual need for liberal scholarship and theory. Another important cause, professors point out, is that as a practical matter government-sponsored ideological education has been an out-and-out failure.

A senior in Yonsei University's Economics Department, Pak Chae-song, age 22, says, "The existing conservative scholarship and theories simply fail to accurately account for the set of contradictions facing Korean society." Pak added: "Government-sponsored ideological education is administered solely as a means to preserve the system. Its only effect has been to propagate antipathy among the students." SNU sociology Prof Han Sang-chin notes: "We must immediately transfer to the lecture hall all the ideas and theories the students have been studying among themselves." Han added: "We've got to inaugurate a system that causes the students to adopt a somewhat more humble and mature academic approach than to read a book or two and jump to rash conclusions."

Hyosung Imports Coal Directly From North SK0302014689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English 1 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] North Korean anthracite coal is being shipped directly to the South, paving the way for non-transit sea routes between the two parts of Korea for the first time since the late 1940s.

A Hyosung spokesman said yesterday that 22,000-ton Panamanian-flag carrier Conch left Nampo on the North's western coast with 20,000 tons of coal worth \$1.05 million yesterday morning.

The vessel, run by Pakistani seamen, is scheduled to arrive at an outer port of Inchon at 6 p.m. today and dock at the port for five days.

The spokesman, however, said the lump coal has no sign of its origin.

Hyosung was authorized by the Trade-Industry Ministry to import the 20,000 tons of coal from North Korea on Jan. 19. Hyosung was able to import the coal based on a contract with the North Korean authorities via its trade agent in Hong Kong.

Ssangyong and Samsung also plan to import North Korean goods on the direct sea route.

Samsung was authorized to import 1,000 tons of frozen Alaskan pollack and 20,000 tons of anthracite coal from North Korea, and Ssangyong was allowed to import another 20,000 tons of coal.

Samsung has requested a French broker, IFA Food, to facilitate direct transport of frozen pollack from Hungnam on the North's eastern coast to Pusan to shorten the shipment period and prevent them from possible decay, business sources said.

Ssangyong and Samsung also plan to seek direct transport of coal from the North as the bulk cargo is rarely transshipped.

The South Korean importers have contracted with brokers on cost, insurance and freight (CIF) basis, while the North side and the brokers have contracted the trade on free on board (FOB) basis, the sources said.

Under this dual contract term, the brokers will actively seek direct transport to reduce transportation costs, the sources added.

Coal Arrives at Inchon Port SK0302014689 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English 3 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Inchon—A freighter carrying cargo from North Korea entered this port yesterday for the first time without passing through a third country, its hold filled with 21,000 tons of anthracite coal.

Conchi, a Panamanian-registered freighter under the command of Capt. Yuen Leung Kui, 53, docked at Inchon at 11 a.m. after a 24-hour trip from Nampo, North Korea.

Immigration and customs officials were at the port to expedite the unloading. Nineteen tugboats and 40 employees were immediately sent to the port, and an average of 5,000 tons of coal will be unloaded everyday so that the entire 21,000 tons will be transferred to the coal yard by Sunday [5 February].

The North Korean coal, imported by Hyosung Corp. at \$52.50 per ton, is in lump form which has higher heat capacity than coal dust, according to one official. It is expected to be sold at more than 100,000 won per ton.

North's Joint-Venture Minister Meets Reporters
SK0102121289 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean
31 Jan 89 p 3

[Text] Chae Hui-chong, minister of North Korea's joint venture industry, met reporters in Davos, Switzerland, on 30 January after holding a session for Western economic leaders to explain investments. The questions and answers follow:

[Question] How would the matter of investment be guaranteed in the case of joint ventures?

[Chae Hui-chong] The North Korean [as published] side will provide the investment of structures and facilities, and the opposite side will offer advanced technology and facilities, which are insufficient. Thus, through joint investments, joint-venture industries can be managed. Profits can be shared between us and the opposing side.

[Question] Do you have a plywood and timber processing plant? Or do you need one through a joint venture?

[Chae Hui-chong] We have plywood and timber processing plants. If a joint venture is desired in this area, better technology can be introduced and new plants can be built.

[Question] What is the current status of joint ventures?

[Chae Hui-chong] Joint ventures are under way mainly with Japan-resident Korean businessmen, primarily in the field of light industry and some in machine manufacturing. Heavy industry is included in what is now being negotiated. It has just begun, so not much progress has been made. We hope for a wider development.

[Question] How will you pursue economic exchanges with Japan, with which you have no diplomatic relations?

[Chae Hui-chong] According to the Joint-Venture Law, joint ventures are possible with all those countries which are amicable toward our country. Regretably, however, amicable conditions have not been provided with Japan. The Japanese Government is implementing an unfriendly policy toward us.

[Question] What about the United States?

[Chae Hui-chong] The United States does not have friendly relations with us. It is maintaining its troops in South Korea. Therefore, we should think that, realistically, there are no possibilities. However, we hope that the United States and Japan will change their attitudes and that the abnormal relations will be rectified. I hope economic exchanges will be normalized with Japan and the United States.

[Question] We know that you have a large amount of foreign debt.

[Chae Hui-chong] Frankly speaking, we have debt, but not much. We will pay debts without fail. Don't say that you will do joint venture and collaboration with us if we pay our debts. But, if joint ventures and collaboration are properly pursued, this will help us pay our debts.

[Question] What countries at this meeting have hoped for joint ventures with your country?

[Chae Hui-chong] Switzerland, Italy, and France.

[Question] In addition to joint ventures, have you signed any contracts for collaboration, such as technological cooperation?

[Chae Hui-chong] With the Soviet Union for machine manufacturing, with Bulgaria for forklifts, with Switzerland for construction equipment, and with Italy for footwear.

[Question] Are the chemical and petroleum industries also areas for joint ventures?

[Chae Hui-chong] There are many areas for joint ventures in crude oil processing and chemical goods production.

[Question] South Korea has allowed businessmen to visit North Korea. It has also allowed the import of North Korean products. Is North Korea correspondingly going to allow the import of South Korean goods and North Korean businessmen's visits to South Korea?

[Chae Hui-chong] Conditions have not yet been provided for South Korean business leaders's visits and discussions on economic issues. At the same time, as for the exchanges of goods, nothing is currently under way. Unless the North and South preferentially settle the questions of terror [kongpo] such as the state of military confrontation and the state of tension, the question of dialogue and economic exchanges cannot be settled. North-South economic exchanges should be sought toward reunification.

[Question] What percentage of foreign investments is allowed?

[Chae Hui-chong] There are no limits in the Joint-Venture Law on the shares of investment. Investments currently are allowed up to 49, 51, and 70 percent.

[Question] What percentage of joint-venture products is allowed to be exported?

[Chae Hui-chong] The export of joint-venture-company products is encouraged. If markets are pioneered, exports will be allowed even up to 100 percent.

Paper Reports on Chong Chu-yong North Tour
SK0302011589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
3 Feb 89 | 6

[By staff reporter Kim Chum-tong: "Chong's Tour Opens North Korean Door for Cooperation With Seoul"]

[Text] Will sightseeing tours to world-famous Mt. Kumgang, just across the Demilitarized Zone on the eastern coast, be possible?

Some people foresee this prospect as shining brighter than ever. The matter is, when will it occur, sometime this year or next year.

Tycoon Chong Chu-yong, returning from Pyongyang after a 10-day stay in the north, has brought an everfresh hope to those desiring a thaw to south-north, has brought an everfresh hope to those desiring a thaw to south-north relations and free travel to and from the north. A lot of people, especially those who moved to the south during the Korean War, leaving behind their beloved family members and relatives in the north, are buoyed with expectations of touring Mt. Kumgang and other parts of the north.

The significance of Chong's visit to the north could be viewed paramount in that the "high walls" standing in the way toward improving relations between the two parts of Korea may begin to crumble.

He did what government authorities in Seoul and Pyongyang have thus far failed to realize due mainly to their own political strategies.

His return, earlier than scheduled, gives the impression that he hurried back home, apparently because of important news. He was to leave Pyongyang for Seoul on Feb. 7 after celebrating the lunar New Year's Day in his native town, Tongchon now in the northern area of Kangwon-to.

Actually, he brought home great news. He agreed in principle with North Korea to jointly develop Mt. Kumgang into a world-renowned tourism spot, to jointly participate in Siberian and the Soviet Far East development projects, and to jointly develop shipbuilding and rolling stocks.

It is reported Chon will visit the north again, around April 20, leading a 20-member feasibility study team. Details of the joint development projects are expected to be extensively discussed at that time.

The projected April trip to the north will be made through the truce village of Panmunjom, instead of travelling via third countries.

Once the basic development programs for Mt. Kumgang are completed as agreed, tourists in the south could take sightseeing trips to the mountains by bus or by ship. Mt. Kumgang is literally called Diamond Mountain for its marvelous beauty.

The agreement on the joint ventures of shipyard and rolling stocks, in Wonsan on the eastern coast north of Mt. Kumgang, could be viewed as a big step toward opening doors for wide cooperative ties in economic and industrial fields for the first time in over four decades since the Korean peninsula's division.

In addition, Chong's visit opened the door for travel of other South Korean businessmen, religious people and others who were invited by their northern brethren to come to the north.

According to a North Korea observer, the south-north political talks, currently stalled for one reason or another, are likely to be spurred by the favorable thawing of moods in non political sectors.

But some politicians expressed concern over such an optimistic feeling. They noted the "iron curtain" built by Pyongyang leader, Kim Il-song and his heir-designate son Chong-il.

"It is premature to predict rapid development and detente with North Koreans who are armed with ever-stronger ideological and political systems quite different from ours for over four decades," they said.

"One thing is clear, Pyongyang leaders must be thinking about the interests to be gained by opening the door for broad cooperation with their southern brethren who have achieved sustained economic development in the past decade," they explained.

North Koreans reportedly suffer from acute shortages of foreign exchange and daily necessities.

"Pyongyang is well aware of the income source of foreign currency through the development of Mt. Kumgang into an international tourist site," they went on. "But Pyongyang's leaders cannot ignore the impact of opening the "iron curtain" on its one-man regime and also on the idolized status of Kim Il-song and his son.

Trip Assessed as Helping Reunification
SK0302055889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0538 GMT
3 Feb 89

[By Kim Un-chu: "Inter-Korean Economic Exchange"]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP)—Korean reunification took a great step forward with the visit of South Korean business tycoon Chong Chu-yong to North Korea.

During his nine-day visit (Jan. 23 to Feb. 1), Chong, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai Business Group, agreed to jointly develop Mt. Kumgang (Diamond), jointly participate in development projects in Siberia, set up joint ventures to construct a shipbuilding yard and a train yard in the North Korean port of Wonsan and allow South Korean tourists to visit the North.

The projects are practical and are regarded as credible ways to improve inter-Korean relations due to their high feasibility.

First, the agreement activates private-level economic exchange.

Chong is the first South Korean businessman to set foot in the North since the Korean war and his trip fulfilled one of Pyongyang's long held dreams. He made the trip at the invitation of Ho Tam, former North Korean foreign minister.

North Korea has thus confirmed it needs the financial and technological power of South Korea.

With Chong's visit as the start, discussions among economic figures from both sides will continue. Pyongyang is eager for other South Korean business leaders, including Kim U-chung, chairman of the Daewoo Group, to visit North Korea.

Development of scenic Mt. Kumgang into a tourist resort and joint participation in Soviet development projects will need incessant contact and active consultations between the South and North and are expected to expand inter-Korean economic channels.

Construction of a shipbuilding yard and train yard at Wonsan, the first inter-Korean joint venture under North Korea's Joint Venture Law, will promote joint investment in other fields and improve the level of inter-Korean economic relations.

Participation in the Siberia development project will be the first joint inroad into a third country, combining South Korean capital and technology with North Korean manpower. It will pave the way for joint inroads into China, the Middle East and less developed nations.

Meanwhile, Chong's trip to the North was also significant from political and diplomatic points of view.

It is common for economic exchanges to develop into government-level relations, as was the case between China and the Soviet Union and between China and East European nations.

The signs of a political thaw are evident. North Korea, long indifferent toward inter-Korean political dialogue, invited Chong and proposed the joint venture, insisting it is a non-political, economic exchange.

Economic exchange is regarded as the first step to bridge the barrier between the South and North since Seoul, which has had little success with political dialogue, manifest its intention to improve relations by supporting Chong's trip to Pyongyang.

Of especial significance, if it does in fact come about, will be the crossing from South to North in April of a team to assess Mt. Kumgang's potential for development as an international tourist destination. Headed by Chong, the team will cross the demarcation line at the border truce village of Panmunjom or in the eastern coastal area near Mt. Kumgang and Mt. Sorak.

The crossing will have the symbolic effect of easing military confrontation on the Korean peninsula: the demarcation line runs along the center of the 4-kilometer wide demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea.

Free crossing of the demarcation line by civilians, including businessmen, is important because it has been the main proposal of the South Korean Government as a preliminary stage of reunification.

Inter-Korean exchanges will take off once South Korean tourists are permitted to make the trip to Mt. Kumgang.

Chong's visit to the North was a stepping stone toward reunification. The success of the planned joint projects and follow-up stages will be of common interest to all those who anticipate reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Prosecution Indicts KAL Bombing Suspect

SK0302085189 Seoul YONHAP in English 0807 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP)—The prosecution indicted a confessed North Korean agent on charges of murder Friday in connection with the bombing of a Korean Air (KAL) plane in 1987.

Prosecutors said Kim Hyon-hui has been formally indicted in the deaths of all 115 aboard the KAL jet and will go on trial without physical detention. She faces the death penalty for violating the National Security Law and the Aviation Law, but prosecutors urged leniency since she has repented.

Kim, 27, has been in protective custody for the last 14 months in a safe house run by the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP).

"Kim could be condemned to death because her crime cost the lives of more than 100 innocent people, mostly Korean workers," a prosecutor said. "However, it is highly probable that she will receive a presidential pardon since she was only a tool of terror wielded by the North Korean authorities."

The trial will probably last until the end of this year, the prosecutor said.

Kim and a second North Korean agent planted a plastic explosive on flight 858 before it left Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, for Seoul Nov. 28, 1987, destroying the plane over the Andaman Sea near Burma and killing all aboard.

Kim's colleague committed suicide by swallowing cyanide when they were arrested in Bahrain a few days later.

DJP Seeks No-Three Kims Meeting in March
SK0302013689 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 3 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] The ruling DJP is pushing for a summit meeting between President No Tae-u and the three opposition leaders sometime early next month.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party are expected to return home by mid-February from their respective overseas tours.

"At present, the three opposition parties show differing positions on the summit meeting owing to partisan interests but indications are that they would accept the proposal for the summit," said a ruling party official who refused to be identified.

Floor leaders of the four rival parties will soon get together to discuss the timing and agenda of the meeting, he said.

Daily Denounces Attacks on Foreign Facilities
SK0302015889 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*
in English 3 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Raid on Foreign Facilities"]

[Text] The attack on the American Cultural Center in Kwangju early this week is to be examined on three counts.

First, the use of force and the breach of public peace pose a blatant threat to law and order that is the cornerstone of a civilized and free society.

Second, trespassing on foreign property, especially diplomatic missions entitled to immunities and privileges prescribed in international conventions and agreements, constitutes a flagrant violation of the law of nations and the accepted code of international conduct.

Finally, the raid is bound to strain Korean-American relations, undermining the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between the two allies. Each of these counts could adversely affect Korean interests.

The incident which occurred Tuesday is only the latest in a series of similar raids by radical students on American Cultural Centers in Kwangju and elsewhere. The situation has reached such ominous proportions that the U.S. government is reportedly considering closure of the institution in Kwangju. If it came to that critical juncture, a heavy loss would be dealt to both Washington and Seoul.

It is our belief that anti-Americanism is not pervasive among the general public here despite several specific frictions in trade and cultural interaction. At the same time, there does exist some misunderstanding and misgiving as to the role and responsibility of the United States in Korean affairs in the past and for the future.

This undesirable and lingering haze must be cleared through greater mutual efforts by both Seoul and Washington for review, clarification and exoneration. Causes of unnecessary bilateral misunderstandings should be removed to keep amicable relations between our two countries.

In any circumstance, the importance of legitimate and orderly approach to the solution of diplomatic and other conflicts can never be overemphasized. It is of added importance when official institutions of foreign governments are involved. Earnest and repeated pleas for restraint and nonviolence should be heeded by those bent on brandishing rocks and petrol bombs.

Foreign Minister Notes Diplomatic Undertakings
SK0302083789 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0818 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP)—A task force will be set up in the Foreign Ministry to repeat the success in establishing full diplomatic ties with Hungary in relations with other communist countries.

In a news conference Friday, Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said the task force will coordinate matters related to Seoul's "northern policy" and strengthen cooperation among government agencies.

"The government will make efforts to improve relations with such socialist countries as Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and China," he said. "We will prudently and constantly drive forward improvement of relations with these countries assisted by friendly cooperation with the United States and Japan."

On the visit to Seoul of U.S. President George Bush, the minister said a 20-member advance team arrived here Thursday to discuss details of the visit. Bush is scheduled to arrive Feb. 27 and stay from four to five hours, he said. The U.S. president originally was scheduled to fly into Seoul from Beijing on Feb. 26.

"On the agenda at the Korea-U.S. summit will be the international situation, security cooperation and trade between the two nations," he said. "The two presidents are expected to exchange their views on China as the summit will follow Bush's visit to Beijing."

Meanwhile, visits by President No Tae-u to Budapest and by Karoly Grosz, head of Hungary's ruling Socialist Workers' Party, to Seoul, will take place at a convenient time after consultations, he said.

The foreign minister also said the government will continue diplomatic efforts for South-South cooperation, adding that such African nations as Togo, Benin and Mozambique are seeking diplomatic relations with South Korea.

Daily on Secret Meetings Before Hungary Ties
SK0202014089 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
2 Feb 89 p 2

[By staff reporter Kim Sung-pok: "Hungary Becomes Stepping Stone for Korea's Northern Diplomacy"]

[Text] The establishment of full diplomatic ties between Korea and Hungary is a turning point in Korea's improvement in relationships with socialist countries.

Thanks to the event, prospects are brighter than ever for Korea to improve relations with other Eastern European bloc countries, such as Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Poland and East Germany.

On Hungary's part, it is a symbolic case demonstrating its policy of openness which has been pursued by Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Workers' Party, since he assumed the office in May, 1988.

In 1968, Hungary introduced capitalistic market principles and since 1987 it has beefed up its efforts to induce advanced technology and capital from Western countries.

Hungary was the first of the COMECON [Council for Mutual Economic Assistance] countries to set up cooperative ties with the European Community. It also has shown a keen interest in Korea's rapid economic development.

An official who wished to remain anonymous said, "They were eager to learn what spurred Korea into making large strides in economic development over a relatively short period in spite of all the adversity facing the nation."

Negotiations to develop ties between Seoul and Budapest took place in a clandestine manner from the outset. The official revealed yesterday the behind the scenes story of the negotiations.

On July 5, 1988, six Korean officials arrived at a Budapest airport, via Zurich, on a secret mission. The party were given entry visas on the spot by Hungarian immigration officials who had been notified of their arrival in advance through a third country.

The Korean mission was led by Pak Chol-on, special presidential aide for state policy.

They left the airport immediately and sped to a house under heavy guard on the Budapest outskirts being escorted by some Hungarian officials.

After a brief rest at the house, the Korean emissaries began to hold talks on their clandestine mission with Hungarian officials, staying there until July 13.

So started the secret mission to set up official ties between Seoul and Budapest, an old friend of Communist North Korea.

Pak had carried President No Tae-u's letter of credence with him.

According to an official who was at the talks, little progress was made in the talk as the Hungarian side assumed a stringent position maintaining that "it will take time because mutual credibility should be built first in improving ties."

As the talks did not make any progress, even by an inch, some on the Korean mission asserted that the schedule should be cut short and they should return home. However, Pak proposed a meeting with Hungarian Prime Minister Karoly Grosz. After repeated calls for the meeting, Pak had his chance to talk with the Hungarian Prime Minister on Jan. 11.

During an hour-long meeting at Grosz's office, Pak explained the No administration's "northern policy" which seeks improved ties between Seoul and socialist countries.

Pak also expounded the Seoul government's new policy toward the North, which is embodied in the "July 7 declaration" designed to promote partnership with the Communist North, putting an end to the 40 years of bitter antagonism.

And he strongly called for a positive role by Hungary to terminate the division of the South and the North, which is a legacy of the Cold War, making it clear that Seoul does not seek North Korea's isolation and hopes Hungary maintains its traditional friendly ties with North Korea.

Pak also pointed out the common aspects between No's policy and Grosz's policy of openness, calling for his cooperation.

Voiceing his sympathy with the spirit of No's policy, Grosz pledged cooperation, saying that his government will do anything to contribute to world peace.

However, both sides failed to reach any accord during the first round of talks in spite of Grosz's encouragement. The Korean mission had to return home without any promise on a date and site for the second round of talks.

Through behind-the-scenes contacts, Korea and Hungary agreed to hold the second round meeting in Seoul on Aug. 9-12. Delegates from both sides discussed international situations, the possible effect on the relationship between South and North Korea after the improvement of Seoul-Budapest ties and issues of cooperation in political, economic, social, cultural and other sectors one by one.

After a vicissitude and occasional risk of disruption, they reached a broad accord that the two countries will "gradually" improve ties to a full diplomatic relationship.

Hungarians hoped strongly that Korea would make a positive contribution to their country's development, Korean officials said.

The Hungarian mission has shown keen interest in the Saemaul (New Community) Movement in Korea. During their four-day stay in Seoul, they visited the movement's headquarters.

The third round of talks was held in Budapest on Aug. 24-27. Thanks to the accord reached during the second talks, the agreement to exchange permanent missions in each other's capital was signed between Min Hyong-ki, director-general for European affairs of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Korea and Janos Gorog, head of the International Law Department of the Hungarian Foreign Ministry on Aug. 26.

On Dec. 27-29, Vice Foreign Minister Sin Tong-won visited Hungary and discussed with Hungarian leaders, including Grosz, establishing full diplomatic ties between the two countries.

He also signed the Agreement for the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investments in Hungary.

University Sets Up Ties With Hungarian Institution
SK0302010289 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
3 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Tanguk University and Budapest Technical University have recently agreed to establish a sister relationship and exchange academic information, faculty members and students, it was announced yesterday.

A spokesman for the Seoul university said the agreement came late last month when Tanguk president Chang Chung-sik met Drs. Otto Haszpra and Janoz Ginstler, both of the Hungarian university.

The signing of a sisterhood pact, the spokesman said, will take place later this month in Budapest between high-ranking administrators from the two universities.

Visa Restrictions Eased for Communist Nations
SK0202030189 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0247 GMT
2 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 2 (YONHAP)—South Korea is opening the door to visitors from communist nations, slashing the time required to get an entry visa.

The government has abolished the prior permission system for 14 "designated non-recognized nations." Their nationals no longer need get approval from the justice minister before they apply for an entry visa at a Korean diplomatic mission abroad.

"Beginning Feb 1, nationals of those 14 communist nations can enter and stay in South Korea for a period of 30 days if they obtain visas at Korean diplomatic missions," a Justice Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

The nations are the Soviet Union, East Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Cuba, China, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

"The ministry's move is intended to help promote the government's northern politics and open door policy to communist nations," the spokesman said. "It will enable the nationals of those communist countries to massively cut the time needed to get an entry visa for South Korea."

Anyone wishing to stay in Korea more than 30 days, however, is still required to get an entry permit from the Justice Ministry, the spokesman said.

Choe Ho-Chung Denies Trade Ties With China
OW0102040489 Taipei *CHUNG YANG JIH PAO*
in Chinese 25 Jan 89 P 1

[Text] According to a 24 January dispatch from this paper's reporter Wang Chang-wei stationed in Seoul, spokesman of the Embassy of the Republic of China (ROC) to Korea said today that Choe Ho-chung, Korean foreign minister, today denied a report from unofficial sources that Korea and the Chinese Communists are negotiating the establishment of a government-level "trade representatives department." Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung emphatically pointed out: "Absolutely no such thing."

When ROC Ambassador to Korea Tsou Chien called on Korean Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung at the Korean Foreign Ministry at 3:30 this afternoon, Choe Ho-chung made the denial to the face of Ambassador Tsou Chien.

Foreign Minister Choe said: The report by the Korean media that talks are going on between the Korean consul general in Hong Kong and the Hong Kong Branch of the Chinese Communist "XINHUA News Agency" on the mutual establishment of a government-level "trade representative department" is purely hearsay. He emphatically denied: "There is absolutely no such thing."

Concerning the report, the Korean Foreign Ministry also made an official denial today.

During the 30-minute talk, Ambassador Tsou and Foreign Minister Choe exchanged wide-ranging views on how to strengthen ROC-Korea relations. Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung said with assurance that Korea attaches considerable importance to its established good relations with the ROC.

Foreign Minister Choe further pointed out that he hoped that both the ROC and Korea would continue efforts to strengthen their traditional friendly relations in the future.

Today's meeting was the first time Ambassador Tsou Chien had met with Foreign Minister Choe alone. Foreign Minister Choe took over the position as Korean Foreign Minister in early December last year. In his talks with Ambassador Tsou, Foreign Minister Choe displayed extreme modesty and warmth worthy of a moderate diplomat.

At 9:20 this morning, Ambassador Tsou Chien, accompanied by Tu Nai-chi, economic counselor of the ROC Embassy in Korea, called on Han Sung-su, newly appointed Korean minister of commerce and industry, and exchanged wide-ranging views with the latter on the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries.

Han Sung-su stressed: The ROC and Korea should go forward hand in hand based on their established relations, forge ahead toward the international economic organizations, and jointly shoulder the principal role as leaders in the Asian economic system.

He stressed: The ROC and Korea have established profound relations, and Korea cherishes its present relations with the ROC.

In economic and trade relations, Han Sung-su hoped the ROC and Korea will further strengthen cooperation and forge ahead toward the international organizations. This not only will help promote the economic development in the ROC and Korea but will also raise their international standing.

Minister Han also highly praised ROC's outstanding success in economic development of medium-sized and small enterprises. Korea will regard the ROC as a model and learn its experience in developing medium-size and small enterprises.

He also maintained: The ROC and Korea should exchange various commercial information and data, draw on each other's strength to offset each other's weaknesses, and strengthen mutual cooperation as the most important steps toward strengthening their current and future economic and trade relations.

This scholar-turned minister also emphasized that the friendly relations between the ROC and Korea are different from those of other nations because ROC-Korea friendship is of long standing, traditional, and profound.

He said: In the early years of the founding of Korea, the late President Chiang Kai-shek of the ROC lent great help to Korea, which it will never forget.

Ambassador Tsou emphatically pointed out the rapid growth in bilateral trade between the ROC and Korea in recent years. He believes that ROC-Korean relations will further develop in the future. Ambassador Tsou also mentioned Korea's outstanding success in the export trade last year (according to statistics released by the Korean Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Korea's total export reached over U.S.\$60.6 billion last year, outstripping the ROC's over U.S.\$60.5 billion by over U.S.\$80 million).

DJP Chairman Invited to Soviet Union
SK0302005889 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
3 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Ruling party chairman Pak Chun-kyu said yesterday that he would go to Moscow late next month to meet Soviet leaders, becoming probably the first senior South Korean political leader to visit the Communist superpower.

He said that he had received an invitation from the Soviet Union on Jan. 3, refusing to identify its issuer.

The international politics professor-turned-experienced politician explained that his trip would not only symbolize burgeoning economic cooperation between Seoul and Moscow but actually pave the way for further appeasement in political terms.

He said that there is a possibility of delay in his visit until April depending on domestic political progress, adding that negotiations are under way between Seoul and Moscow on his itinerary.

Sources at the Democratic Justice Party suggested that his invitation might have come from the Soviet Communist Party by saying that Pak's visit would be an official

one. "I can say that the invitation was not sent by the Soviet administration," one source said, citing that the two countries have no diplomatic relationship.

The sources said that his itinerary would include a meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

They declined to answer when asked whether No Tae-u letter to Gorbachev. [sentence as received] The two heads of state exchanged letters late last year, each committing themselves to reciprocal cooperation.

Political analysts sensitive to rivalry between ruling and opposition party leaders viewed that Pak's planned visit was arranged to overshadow No's key opponent Kim Tae-chung's ambitious trip to Moscow, scheduled for April or early May.

Kim, invited by the U.S.-Canada division of the Soviet Academy of Science, was merely given a tourist visa and his aides are holding talks with the academic body to upgrade the visa status to enable newsmen to accompany him on his trip to Moscow.

Besides Kim Tae-chung, president of the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy, Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party wants to travel to Moscow and Beijing according the intention he expressed in a key-note speech at the National Assembly last September.

The RDP leader, now visiting Japan at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party, is hoping that the JSP, which has close ties with the Soviet Union and China, will mediate his trips to the Communist giants apparently to steal the show at a time when the government is pushing ahead with vigorous rapprochement with the East bloc.

Kim Yong-sam: Urges 'Team Spirit' Suspension
SK0302010089 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
3 Feb 89 p 2

[By unidentified correspondent: "Kim Yong-sam Suggests Suspension of 'Team Spirit' for N-S (North-South) Dialogue"]

[Text] Tokyo—Kim Yong-sam said he feels a need for consultations between Korea and the U.S. on suspending or reducing the joint military exercise, Team Spirit, to facilitate inter-Korea dialogue.

"It is necessary for the Korean government to positively consider suspending or reducing Team Spirit for invigorating dialogue with North Korean," the leader of South Korea's opposition Reunification Democratic Party told Japanese reporters during a press conference here yesterday.

North Korea attributed the deadlock of inter-Korea dialogues to the stationing of U.S. troops in Korea and the joint military exercise.

The Japanese reporters focused their questions on the annual Team Spirit exercise, relations between South and North Korea and unification affairs.

The 61-year-old opposition leader asserted that the U.S. operational control of the Republic of Korea's armed forces should be turned over to Korea "in the near future."

Kim called upon the Korean government to start consultations with the U.S. administration to that end.

Touching on the recent developments toward rapprochement on the Korean peninsula, Kim offered the opinion that North Korea should not be isolated from the Western world.

"It is hoped that the United States and other Western countries will positively help South Korea with its efforts to improve relations with the Soviet Union, China and other Communist allies of the North," said Kim.

Kim showed a positive response to the reported suggestion by Kim Il-song to meet U.S. President Bush.

Expresses Desire To Visit Pyongyang
SK0202012489 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
2 Feb 89 p 2

[By correspondent Sin Hak-nim: "Kim Yong-sam Wants To Meet North Korean Leader"]

[Text] Tokyo—Kim Yong-sam, president of South Korea's opposition Reunification Democratic Party, yesterday expressed a strong desire to visit Pyongyang to discuss "national affairs" with Kim Il-song.

The RDP president, who is here for a five-day visit at the Japan Socialist Party's invitation, is supposed to have called upon the JSP to act as an intermediary for his North Korean visit.

But, senior officers of the JSP, including Isui Inoue, the JSP international bureau chief, refused to comment on the matter.

"I am willing to visit Pyongyang to hold wholehearted talks with Kim Il-song on unification and national affairs," Kim told reporters at a press conference yesterday.

Asked if he requested the JSP leaders to act as a go-between, Kim refused to give a clear-cut answer. "I had better not comment on the matter right now," Kim said.

Kim Yong-sam observed that inter-Korea dialogue will make substantial progress this year.

Touching on, U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, Kim said that it is still necessary for U.S. forces to stay for the time being as a deterrent against another war on the Korean peninsula.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam said in a speech at the Japan National Club that the RDP's diplomatic line is to seek to establish equal relations with all nation irrespective of their political system.

Kim added that the official exchange between the RDP and the JSP, the largest opposition party in Japan, will contribute to restoring balanced relations between Korea and Japan.

The RDP leader met Shintaro Abe, secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, and other senior party members during a visit to LDP headquarters.

In the afternoon, he met with Junya Yano, chairman of the Clean Government Party (Komeito).

'Torture Expert' Attempts Escape to Japan
SK0302011089 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English
3 Feb 89 p 3

[Text] Police Capt. Yi Kun-an, an alleged "torture expert" now on the police wanted list, reportedly attempted to stow away to Japan from Yosu, Chollanam-do, on a small fishing vessel yesterday.

According to police, they were informed of Yi's escape attempt by an unidentified man over the telephone on Jan. 25.

The informer, who identified himself as a stowaway broker, told police that a man in his 50s resembling the police captain asked him to arrange a secret passage to Japan, giving him 12 million won.

The informer said over the phone that the man, who visited him on Jan. 25 in a black Royale sedan with a Kyonggi-to number plate, introduced himself as Police Captain Yi.

After receiving the money, he arranged a fishing vessel which was supposed to depart Yosu Port for Japan at 1 a.m. on Feb. 2, police quoted him as saying.

Upon the tip, police searched all fishing vessels departing Yosu Port yesterday morning, but failed to find the police captain who has been booked on suspicion of torturing Kim Kun-tae, a famous dissident leader.

***Military Influence on No Government Examined**
41070021 Seoul *WOLGAN KYONGHYANG* in Korean
Oct 88 pp 136-153

[By reporter So Yong-sok: "The No Tae-u Government and the Military"]

[Excerpts] The military is an organization possessing the strongest physical power in our society, and modern history teaches us not to ignore moves by the military. Thus, the following question is still valid today. Is President No, the supreme commander of the national army, really in full charge of the military today?

The Currents of Democratization and the Military

What could be the military's thinking under the No Tae-u administration today? The Korean military, which has existed as a sacred precinct for almost 30 years since the late President Pak Chong-hui seized power through a military coup in 1961, has itself become a wholesale target of public opinion following the public resistance in June 1987, the presidential election of December 1987, and above all, the indiscriminate outburst of irrationalities and inside stories regarding the founding of the Fifth Republic, which have come out following former President Chon Tu-hwan's retirement.

The reason the military has been unable to avoid the arrows of public criticism is that the Fifth Republic possessed objective conditions that indicated it essentially was a system of military government in terms of the way it was founded and the formation of the ruling elites.

A possible analysis is that as all kinds of post-June 1987 conditions, which began erupting as accumulated, deep-rooted evils of the Fifth Republic, have come to light, the military has naturally become a prime target. In fact, of the two slogans, "democratization" and "an end to military government," both of which meant the same thing but were different only in expression, it was the latter that was favored during the presidential election campaign at the end of 1987. The then-candidate No's statement, "the person who will bring an end to the military government is this man, No Tae-u," who was himself an insider in the military clique, speaks for the sentiment of the people against the political soldiers of the Fifth Republic.

In the maelstrom of the rapid changes in society last year, the military remained surprisingly silent. The rumor of the Garrison Decree [martial law], which spread rapidly with the tear gas of the June resistance, proved to be only a rumor after all, and even politicians who were formerly military officers and who were real power holders in the Fifth Republic, took the initiative in holding back the military movement.

In other words, this means that the powerful elites of the Fifth Republic completely seized the military. But another interpretation is also possible: that the great force of democratization, which is incontrovertible in this age, exerted an influence even on the military. However, it is also true that the soldiers in such a social atmosphere became enraged. In particular, the majority of the soldiers carrying out their proper military duties would have felt uncomfortable, of course.

In a sense, it is ironic that the expression of such sentiments of the soldiers mainly came from the lips of prominent political soldiers as if it were the expression of personal views. The so-called "Kim Tae-chung veto speech" by former Army Chief of Staff Pak Hui-do, who, as an airborne brigadier commander, served decisively as a meritorious retainer during the 12 December incident by leading his troops across the big bridge of Haengchu to help then-commander of the joint headquarters Chon Tu-hwan seize supreme power, demonstrated that the military's influence is still alive and well. [passage omitted]

"Not an Accident"

In fact, all problems that came to light as critical issues since the founding of the Sixth Republic either directly or indirectly relate to the military. The "irrationality of the Fifth Republic" surrounding former President Chon Tu-hwan relates to almost all former military figures who jumped into politics after taking a leadership role in the 12 December incident. Moreover, the "Kwangju problem" is inseparably related to some present generals. The process of handling these issues within the "minority government and majority opposition" political framework must have further amplified military discontent.

In addition, the countermeasures taken against the continuous eruption of the press, particularly the telltale stories of the military scandals which were published by a news monthly, erupted in the form of the "Kim Yong-kap speech," who was the minister of government administration and a graduate of the 17th class of the Military Academy, followed by the "incident of terrorizing reporter O Hong-kun." These are sufficient reasons for analyzing whether this series of incidents were solely countermovements against the surging "anti-military atmosphere" in society. Indeed, could it be true that "these incidents were in no way accidents and were designed to occur simultaneously as planned by a branch—which may not be the main branch—of government circles" as an opposition assemblyman put it? Could it be that they are related to "rumors of a political crisis after the Olympics," which emerge from time to time?

Recently, political currents have been flowing toward a point where the political circles do not, if possible, irritate the military. For example, while visiting an Air Force and Naval unit on 6 September, PPD [Party for Peace and Democracy] President Kim Tae-chung said:

"We respect and support the military, and that is why we object to political soldiers meddling in politics. And we must take precautions against the people advocating distorted and exaggerated views of criticism of political soldiers by the people and the opposition parties, as if they were criticism of the entire national Army." He added, "In the incident involving reporter O Hong-kun, the measures taken by the military authorities are being positively viewed by the entire people, and they have become a big help in winning back the people's faith in the military."

While presiding over a cabinet session on 2 September, President No clarified the government's post-Olympic plans and at the same time made a very noteworthy comment: "I keep emphasizing this, but it is hardly possible that I will ever ask you to dilute democracy or ask for something other than democracy. Also, I will never ask you to sacrifice anything to strengthen my own sovereign power or to accommodate myself in exercising the sovereign power."

"Even if I might experience hardships in exercising sovereign power, and whatever hardships they might be, I am fully prepared to sacrifice myself and take all the initiatives in advancing our free democracy."

This comment by President No, which seems to have taken the military into consideration, could be considered his attempt to drive a wedge in various rumors relating to conditions following the Olympics. The military, however, is an organization possessing the greatest physical strength in our society, and modern history teaches us to pay full attention to the military's movements. Thus, at this point, the following commonsense question is still valid. Is President No, who is constitutionally the supreme commander of the national Army, really and comfortably in full charge of the military today?

The Military—A Monstrous Group

The Korean military, which started out with scanty equipment and manpower during the Korean war, is an organization that has grown rapidly by absorbing vast funds and superior manpower. Even prior to the seventies, when the economy began to grow at full speed, the military prided itself on its superior manpower and its polished system of administration unmatched by other organizations in society. Even now, in the late eighties, nobody can deny that the military is the best organized group among all unified groups.

Today's military strength of 600,000 men is not so great in terms of its proportion to the entire population. However, because some 464,000 men are subjected to military recruitment each year under the draft system, the quality of the drafted servicemen, who make up the majority of the Army, is improving continuously. This means that if the military is to maintain its strength at

the 600,000 level, it has nearly 5 times the necessary 100,000 men per year. It has become increasingly difficult for those with only a high school education or lower to be drafted.

Also, the officers, who can be considered as the nuclei of the military, receive many more hours of training than those in any other organizations in society, at least in terms of occupational training. The officer's educational level from the outside, too, is so high that it is often said that promotion depends on education. Take a look at the case of a second lieutenant graduated from the regular Military Academy. The officer, who receives 4 years of [college-level] education, must complete 4 months of education in elementary military courses after being commissioned. In addition, about 4 months of education in advanced military courses await him when promoted to captain. When promoted to major, the officer receives another year of education at the Military Staff College. Prior to being promoted to colonel, the officer must study at the National Defense Academy for a year. Statistics show that about one-third of the colonels graduated from the Military Academy possess a master's degree.

In a capitalist society, an organization's ability is determined by the amount of funds invested in it. According to statistics of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Korea's defense budget increased nearly 10 times between 1970 and 1983 (from \$491 million to \$4.7 billion).

This year, the general account budget was 17.46 billion won. Of this, the defense budget was 32.8 percent or 5.733 billion won. This represents an increase of 15.6 percent over the 1987 defense budget, which is almost twice the 8.7 percent increase in the general account budget. Although the military has shown its discontent with popular anti-military sentiments, the size of its budget proves that it is accorded preferential treatment.

The traditional justification for increasing the defense budget has been to cultivate a capacity to check a possible North Korean invasion of the South. This justification was so persuasive to the public that the majority of the people were struck with fear when the Carter administration in the seventies attempted to implement its pledge to reduce the U.S. Armed Forces stationed in Korea.

However, recent analyses have shown that the military strength of South Korea is no longer inferior to that of North Korea. The fact that such reports, which obviously run counter to government policy, are not controlled within the domestic information dissemination system, could prove that an air of democratization is astir in our society.

Changing Concepts of Defense

Citing vast data from the U.S. Defense Department, the British Strategic Research Institute (IISS), and the Stockholm Institute of Peace Research (SIPRI)—the latter two pride themselves on their world authority in military issues—the book "Two Koreas, One Future," which was published at the end of last year by the Publications Department of the Chonggye Institute, concluded that the military power of [South] Korea is certainly not inferior to that of North Korea.

This book, which is the result of a series of seminars (1981-83) sponsored by the Korean-American community and the AFSC of the United States, spotlights Korean reunification issues through analyses of key areas, including political, economic, and military conditions in Korea, by academic experts on Korean problems such as Bruce Cummings, Gregory Henderson, and Kim Il-Pyong, a University of Connecticut professor of political science. An interesting part of this book is the Stephen Goose contribution, "The Military Situation on the Korean Peninsula."

In his thesis, Mr Goose, who is the top researcher at the Defense Information Center, a private research institute in Washington, D.C., conducted detailed studies of military expenses, production of military supplies, military strength, air force strength, naval strength, the existence of the U.S. Forces in Korea, American nuclear weapons in Korea, etc. He arrived at the conclusion that the North Korean military forces and their deployment are obviously conceptually offensive, but the defensive power of South Korea is in no way inferior to that of North Korea.

Also, a contribution, "Is South Korean Military Power Still Inferior?" written by Mr Kim Hong-kyu (Korean Politics Research Association) and published in the September issue of MAL, reaches almost the same conclusion as Mr Goose's, based on positive data.

It is also interesting that the CPX [Command Post Exercise] training for wartime preparedness conducted by the government in July was different from that of the past. A concerned authority put it this way: "The concept of wartime defense has changed since last year. In other words, the new concept is that when a war breaks out, South Korea will probably repeat the advance-and-retreat around the truce line, and then recover North Korea as well as the peace. Naturally, gone are thoughts of a desperate defense of Seoul, moving to a temporary capital, and losing Seoul to the enemy. Also, there are many cases where previous concepts have been changed in developing [fictitious] situations. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for example, is said to be studying ways of registering and permitting various trade and distribution businesses in accordance with residents' free will after reclaiming North Korea."

Even at this point, where we are just about to enter the nineties, when the growth of various parts of our society is expected to lead us to a situation incomparable to that of the past, it is obvious that the military is still an organization with vast human and material resources, and such a situation is not expected to change at least as long as the partition remains. Even if the advance of democratization in our society leads the military to a situation where its political appearance is completely diluted, it is clear that its influence will remain.

"Time for Declining Military Power"

At a meeting with Defense Ministry reporters on 18 May, Lieutenant General Choe Pyong-uk (a graduate of the 16th class of the Korean Military Academy), who had served as a commander of an Army corps until moving to the position of chief of the Defense Security Command during the transition of military personnel immediately before the former President Chon's departure in January, said: "This is the time of declining military power." "In every country and in every age, there are times of rise and fall for military power. The latter is today's trend. From now on, the press carries the most important responsibility. The press must lead the people well."

Commander Choe's comment has two important meanings. This speech by the present chief of the Defense Security Command, who occupies an important post for presidential control of the military, seems to have taken the military's political influence into account. The content of this speech also agrees with public opinion that military influence inevitably is expected to decline because the No Tae-u administration, which was elected by the people, has a distinct legitimacy, unlike the Fifth Republic. This is equivalent to saying that although the military continues to expand, the political position the military had enjoyed since the Fifth Republic is declining.

And it is no wonder he made the comment that the press carries a heavy responsibility, given the role of the press in society. It seems to indicate that the military has come to a point where it cannot help recognizing that other organizations already possess the ability to lead our society.

Apparently, the tendency of the nonmilitary civilian area becoming superior in the balance of power among various social groups is one of the historic currents. As pointed out earlier, evidently this year's defense budget increased significantly compared to that of last year; however, the government predicts that this year's defense budget will comprise 5.43 percent GNP, which is 0.12 percent less than last year's 5.55 percent. This proves the aforementioned trend. It means that although the absolute size of the defense budget is increasing, its relative size as part of the national economy is being reduced.

Such a trend is also supported by the public opinion survey conducted by the Korea Gallop Survey Institute (whose director is Pak Mu-ik) in early September. The survey asked, "Which one of the following forces do you think have the greatest influence in controlling our country today?" Of the 10 possible choices, the military ranked seventh, preceded by the National Assembly and the parties, students, the president, the general public, the press, and workers/labor unions. Also, only 8.5 percent of the answers supported the military.

In addition, the distribution of those who selected the military is particularly noteworthy. By age, the following percentage of the respondents valued the military's influence higher: In their twenties (9.6 percent), thirties (10.8 percent), forties (6.4 percent), and fifties and above (5.6 percent). By location, politically sensitive areas came out above average—for example, Seoul (10.8 percent) and the Cholla Provinces (11.8 percent). By educational level, college students (12.5 percent) and college graduates (13.6 percent) ranked above average; by occupation, white-collar workers (13.5 percent) and students (11.3 percent) showed the same result.

Continuous Expression of Discontent From the Military

In a word, it is true that general public sentiment demonstrates that the significance of the military among various groups in our society is declining today, and that particularly in the areas of political power (the ability to exercise influence in controlling the nation), the military cannot compete with other organizations in society. However, there is a significant tendency that the consciousness of politically sensitive people still cannot rule out the possibility of military intervention. This outcome suggests one important point—whether it is time for the military to establish a tradition of nonintervention in politics.

The national consensus that military influence is declining is just another expression of the people's consciousness that the military should not intervene in politics. This also leads to the interpretation that the people have strong sentiments of revulsion against the military, which exerted overwhelming influence from the process of establishing the Fifth Republic.

However, we need to pay attention to the fact that it took only 1 year for such a consciousness to change as an entire social atmosphere. A journalist well acquainted with military affairs once explained the people's anti-military sentiment originated from such incidents as the Puma incident [Pusan and Masan incidents] and the Kwangju incident, wherein the military set the people as their strategic target and suppressed their acts. In any case, however, nobody can deny that this led to public criticism of the military, and in reality, this was supported by the citizens' resistance in June of last year, by

the presidential and National Assembly elections, and by the minority-government-and-majority-opposition condition since the inauguration of the No Tae-u administration.

Apparently social conditions have changed rapidly. The Defense Security Command stood arrogantly inside the walls of the Fifth Republic, despite the fact that almost everyone knows through foreign news or rumors that there have been numerous human rights violations against opposition figures by the Security Command, which solidly secured itself in power with the onset of the Fifth Republic. Recently, however, social conditions have taken a sudden turn that the former staff of the Security Command Kim Pyong-chin, a Korean resident in Japan, published his telltale memoir in a monthly publication. It is difficult to deny that this resulted from the deep-rooted "antipathy toward political soldiers."

Here, let us take a close look at the so-called "antipathy toward political soldiers." By and large, it points to two things, one of which is antipathy to the military's intervention in politics, and the other is antipathy to the military culture that inevitably results from military influence in politics. Here we need to reexamine the antipathy to military culture. Military culture means a cultural system that is unique within the military organization, which is controlled by the chain of command, and when this system is applied within the military itself, no problems are expected to arise. The antipathy to military culture arises when it is applied unconditionally to the whole society.

But problems arise when such sentiment is expressed in terms of social atmosphere, because it can be easily misunderstood as antipathy toward the entire military. Thus, it could result in a rather bad influence on the soldiers' genuine feelings. According to Defense Ministry reporters, many younger soldiers openly expressed their discontent, particularly on the social atmosphere since the 26 April general election. The gist of discontent is: "Why should soldiers, who devote themselves to defending their country despite being worn to a frazzle by hard work and a meager salary, be condemned so much? Soldiers are the people's army, not a private army of the political power, aren't they?" At a luncheon meeting with reporters last summer, Army Chief of Staff Yi Chong-ku said: "Nowadays, soldiers are overly condemned, and I think this is due to some of the soldiers who entered politics. I think it would be desirable for soldiers to stay where they belong from now on." This comment can be interpreted in a similar way.

The soldiers' discontent with the social atmosphere has been expressed openly with the onset of the Sixth Republic through a series of incidents, such as the transfer speech of Army Chief of Staff Pak Hui-to. In the process of expressing such discontent, too, there are a few noteworthy peculiarities.

First of all, the soldiers' discontent, which can be justified to a certain extent when it comes from those in a field army, was expressed rather through the lips of heavily political soldiers. Two explanations are possible for this. One is that since the military is an organization with a clear chain of command, the expression of its discontent with society is possible only through the people in responsible positions; a responsible person is naturally a politically prominent figure, given the characteristics of the Fifth Republic. Another explanation is that political soldiers are taking the advantage of the military's expanded discontent.

Another peculiarity is that the expression of their discontent is aimed at the group that has been traditionally regarded as an opposition force whenever the military intervenes in politics. The following cases serve as clear evidence: the speech by Minister of Government Administration Kim Yong-kap, who is a graduate of the 17th class of the Military Academy, which focused precisely on the established politicians and students, and the incident of terrorism against director O, which was aimed at the press.

Wave of the Kim Yong-kap Speech and the Terrorism Against Reporter O

On 13 August, Minister Kim's speech stirred up a tempest in a teapot. Part of its contents clearly aimed at the students were: 1) If present conditions persist, we will have to ask the people whether they wish to protect a free democratic system, or whether we should open our doors for the leftists after the Olympics; and 2) Since we would have to accept a Vietnam-style reunification under a communist regime in the case the leftist movement succeeded, we will have to make an important decision after the Olympics. This vividly shows the kind of perception of the activist students' movement surrounding the South-North student conference.

Also, the part of the speech that seemed to have been aimed at opposition politicians included: 1) I am deeply concerned that certain members of the opposition parties support the students' contention; and 2) Since the present constitution is so out of balance that the president has no right to dissolve the National Assembly, we will just have to act outside it.

Minister Kim's speech assures the recognition of a common reality—recognition of a disorderly society—that appears whenever the military intervenes in politics. In other words, the message is: "Since our fatherland is in a state of disorder, we must do something to save the country." A political science professor, formerly a soldier, says: "One of the characteristics of soldiers who live and die by orders, is a simplistic way of thinking. Such a characteristic sometimes manifests itself in the form of power and a driving force in work. However, it can also show up as a simplistic understanding of the complex state of society. When his speech created waves, Minister Kim said, 'My speech was motivated purely by my ardent patriotic concerns about the leftist movement,' and added, 'I only said what I had to say, and my faith still remains the same,' which is most likely true. This is

because the logic behind this thinking is that the world where the progressive forces gain greater rights to a voice is a world that is ruled by the Reds. The problem is that such logic has been used repeatedly whenever the military intervenes in politics, and he does not recognize the fact that this is the most dangerous of ideas."

Whereas Minister Kim's speech could be seen as a more polished expression of some of the soldiers' consciousness, which even included his own proposals like "we must ask what the people want" and "we must make an important decision," the terrorism incident against reporter O can be seen as an instance wherein the military's discontent was revealed in its original colors. If so, what is this discontent?

"The Korean military also is a part of the Korean people. It is not some kind of mercenary group or a special species. Villains exist in every class of society. If the military is seen increasingly as a group outside the mainstream, what are we going to do about the damaging consequences for the many good soldiers? As long as there is a Korea, the Korean Army should exist, too, shouldn't it? [passage omitted]

Criticism of some of the political soldiers should be limited to individuals. When the press publishes reports condemning the entire Army when a soldier commits a mistake, I too have an intense sense of repulsion."

We must note that the man who stated this to a reporter was former Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hwa, who was hit hard by key political soldiers of the Fifth Republic. In addition, he said: "Unrestrained criticism of the military brings about a conception of common damage to the uniform. Thus, we should understand the military and lead it in the right direction. This is the time we need to establish a climate wherein the military can be better understood."

The Rumor of Post-Olympics Crisis?

The terrorist incident against reporter O ended after the Ministry of National Defense threw light upon the whole affair. By breaking the usual rule that "military terrorism against civilians can never be resolved even after evidence has been collected," the military authorities conducted their own investigation. The Defense Ministry said "the incident was recklessly committed by a few soldiers of the Intelligence Command," including Major General Yi Chin-paek of the Army Intelligence Command. The original police investigation, which was moving at a snail's pace, was turned over to the military authorities and then began progressing rapidly. As the investigation exposed Major Pak, who actually committed the crime, and was extended even to the intelligence commander, there were a lot of arguments back and forth.

A Seoul datelined report on 1 September by Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN reported that the quick investigation into this incident, from expansion and conclusion and to

the public announcement, was made possible with the help of an informant within the Intelligence Command. A well-informed person on the victim's side clarified the newspaper's account as follows: "One of the high-ranking officers within the Intelligence Command, who is able to see the whole scope of the incident, reportedly informed CHUNGANG ILBO. In particular, the man even provided details of personnel information pertaining to the individuals, including Major Pak, who participated in the crime. Upon receipt of the information, CHUNGANG ILBO reported it to the military police immediately. Then, the investigation began to progress rapidly, and finally the general public has been informed."

We cannot rule out the possibility that this incident could be "an unforeseen accident committed by a few generals encouraged by the atmosphere of discontent that was spreading within the whole Army," as the military insiders put it. In addition, it is difficult to rule out the suggestion that "this incident might have been committed under the direction of top-level military officers, given that the incident involved three generals of the Intelligence Command, which is a special military unit that does not meddle in civilian affairs." If the latter is true, the incident could come back as a political issue after the Olympics.

An opposition assemblyman who was actually interviewed by a reporter indicated his will to reexamine the facts of the incident after the Olympics. Additionally, someone predicts a large-scale reorganization of the government in view of the No-Chon power game after the Olympics. This is based on the fact that the three generals of the Intelligence Command are those who were either promoted or transferred during former President Chon's shuffling of military personnel from the end of last year till early this year.

However, the real problem is not such an accidental "crime," but the predictability of a major turnaround of the political situation after the Olympics, based on the common points of a series of recent incidents. Here are the words from the Peaceful Democratic Party Assemblyman Yi Hae-chan: "We get the impression that all of the following incidents were planned after the conclusion of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly at the end of July: the Ministry of Home Affairs' nationwide distribution of the thesis, 'Is the Right Wing Dead?' which was written by professor Yang Tong-an of the Institute of Spiritual Culture; the stir generated by Minister Kim's speech; and the military's terrorist incident. The fact that these incidents occurred when the college students' proposal for a South-North conference was becoming an issue was certainly not an accident. I can hardly erase the impression that these incidents were planned carefully at the same time by a branch, although not the mainstream, of the government circles."

Our modern history teaches us that most of the major changes in the political situation have been closely related to the military. The following speech given at the end of June by an assemblyman, who is a former military figure holding a high-level party post of the government

circle shows that the uneasy feelings about the political situation are not just limited to opposition people: "Recently, public interest in the military has been growing. Not long ago there was a private meeting among a few present vice ministers and former bureaucrats, and throughout the meeting the subject of conversation was the military's moves. It seems that the social atmosphere has recently been moving in strange ways, but we can hardly come to a situation where the military can justify its own intervention." What is worse, a well-informed person provided the following explanation in connection with the Minister Kim's speech.

"There is a rumor that Minister Kim's speech on protecting the system arose from friction between key political figures of classes 12-16 of the Military Academy and graduates of classes 17-21. The key military figures of class 17, including General Kim, reportedly think that the graduates of classes 12-16 acted indecisively so that the political situation turned into a 'minority-government, majority-opposition' one, and consequently leftist power became dominant. In order to deal with this situation, they reportedly spoke publicly based on their strategy that they will continue the cleanup task for the public offices even after the Olympics (e.g., the superintendent of educational affairs in Seoul and mayor of Cheju City have already been arrested), and that they will continue to criticize the indecisiveness of the graduates of classes 12-16.

A reporter requested an interview with the general, who had been quoted by the source, to inquire about the facts, but the request was turned down because of the Olympics. A political critic well informed on military affairs emphatically denied the above reports: "To begin with, it is illogical to assume that there exist factions among graduates of the Military Academy. It is already well known that the Hana Hul, whose members included graduates of all classes of the academy, was dissolved after the Yun Pil-yong incident during the Pak administration, and since then, according to my understanding, no other associations have been formed except alumni associations for each class. Factions existed in the past when there were a large number of high-ranking officers who were not graduates of the regular Military Academy, but it is no exaggeration to say that factions in the traditional sense disappeared as graduates of the Military Academy occupied most of the key posts in the Army. In particular, considering that the graduates of the Military Academy strictly adhere to 'senior-junior' rules, I can hardly imagine a situation where the seniors are overpowered by the juniors—the kind of situation that existed at the time of the 12 December incident. Stories about personal relations within the military arise from the fact that the internal military circumstances thus far have remained out the public domain. Of course, if we listen to those who have been excluded from promotions, we are told promotions are affected by relationships, but it is reasonable to say that the degree of personal relations within the military is much weaker than the power of unity within the private sector. Could

it be that such a story that seems quite elaborate originated perhaps because the worries that concern not only the military but also this administration itself are connected with the military? I think this is because the military in the Sixth Republic still possesses the system of the Fifth Republic when the public consensus is, in fact, formed by gouging out the 'irrationalities of the Fifth Republic' and on resolving the 'Kwangju incident,' and this could certainly cause the military to be verbally abused." [passage omitted]

President No's Style of Commanding the Military

What is President No's style of commanding the military? In President No's biography, "A Common Person With Courage—No Tae-u," which was published as a public relations effort during the presidential election last year, we find his story of serving as a battalion commander in the Vietnam war. The story reveals that President No as a commander stressed harmony among men and enjoys the tactics of attacking the enemy from an ambush. A journalist once compared this to former President Chon's tactics of guerrilla warfare, and said former President Chon could be likened to a militaristic commander whereas President No can be likened to an orchestra conductor. A close associate who "served under" the former and present presidents explains President No's style of commanding the military as follows:

"If we can say that former President Chon 'reigned over' the military as a 'follow me' type infantry commander, the expression 'ruling over' the military based on harmony among men and the ensuing respect could be suitable for President No's style. Former President Chon had the strong spirit of wish to be boss since he was young. Thus, he is the kind of person who always surrounds himself with people who are somehow related to him, whereas President No is a person who gives equal love to younger men, and thus is respected but does not surround himself with people who have direct connections. Although he is not a civilian president, President No's strong points are respected by the present military."

Thus, it seems that President No's strategy of commanding the military is to command from a distance the three military magnates, namely, the minister of national defense, the chief of the General Staff, and the chief of the Security Command. Therefore, a close associate of President No's says that he does not use former President Chon's method of inviting division commanders on front to lunch and "granting" monetary gifts.

President No's style is also clearly revealed in the "proposal for mediating the scope of delegating presidential power on the promotion and appointment of military generals," which was prepared on 10 September. According to the mediation proposal, the defense minister can make personnel decisions for major generals and those of lower rank, and must report to the president after the decision has been made. In addition, the proposal allows the defense minister to make plural recommendations and selections for high-ranking military officials and unit

commanders appointed by the president, so that the military can increase its ability for self-control and remain politically neutral.

In the past, the president had a monopoly on personnel decisionmaking for all generals. Because of this proposal, however, the president now will make personnel decisions only for the lieutenant generals (commanders of army corps) and above and division commanders. Observers agree that this is a difficult task unless one has definite confidence in commanding the military or one employs President No's style.

At the end of June and early July there were regular personnel changes. It certainly was a regular personnel change of the military, but concerned people paid particular attention because it was the first military personnel change since President No's inauguration. Regarding the change, a confidant of the defense minister said, "The military personnel system is specially designed so that even the president, who is the appointing authority, can hardly exercise significant influence. This means that because the Military Academy graduates who are inexperienced in actual battle are being promoted to high-ranking posts, day after day, specific standards established by the military play the most important role in the promotion evaluation. Therefore, because the candidates for promotion are graded by seniority provisions and personnel standards, the president cannot order a promotion of a person who does not meet the standards. As far as I am concerned, the recent personnel changes were not at all different from this practice."

However, the results of the military personnel changes show that the President No's lineal forces took a large number of key posts. Here, the lineal force means mostly the staff who worked with President No when he was a front commander or those related during the school (high school) years.

For example, for the post of a division commander in the suburbs of Seoul, General An (a graduate of the 20th class of the Military Academy) was appointed, who served as a chief secretary when President No served as chief of the Defense Security Command. For the post of special commander, General Yi (a graduate of the 17th class of the Military Academy) was appointed, who had served as a chief of staff when President No was serving as commander of the 9th Division. For the post of the commander of the division that has been well publicized because of its mobilization to suppress the Kwangju incident, General So was appointed, who is a junior graduate of Kyongbuk High School. President No's lineal forces have been assigned to politically important posts, but the decision was "absolutely based at the discretion of the chief of the General Staff and the minister of national defense," stressed a Defense Ministry insider.

A Safety Valve of a Coup d'etat, President No

Then, let's put together all the conditions and examine if it is really possible for the military to intervene in politics after the Olympics. Theoretically, we can examine two hypothetical situations. One is the possibility of

a military coup d'etat like those of 16 May and 12 December. In all respects, this is completely worthless. A political critic puts it this way: "The pluralization of society is playing a significant role in blocking the possibility of a coup d'etat. Summing up the present situation, we can see that student power lies on the most progressive side, whereas the military stands on the opposite side, and the opposition parties, religious circles, and the press are in the middle. In reality, as demonstrated by the recent incident of terrorism against reporter O, the most powerful group is the press. Even if it might be that the press 'ganged up' against the military because the military has the strongest influence, in such a case, the military will be confronted with the combined force of the rest of the forces of the society centered on the press. Considering the present economic and social capacity, we can hardly imagine a situation that prevails in some of the underdeveloped countries where all men are regarded as enemies. And most of all, we can see that President No, who is the strongest safety valve against the possibility of a coup d'etat, is standing firmly."

The other possibility is President No's mobilization of the Army. This is the situation wherein the Garrison Decree or martial law is proclaimed. It is not entirely impossible for such a situation to develop. The present situation gives a strong indication that the left-right dispute could intensify after the Olympics. And as we are warned by the skyrocketing prices of real estate, all such conditions as the funds released due to the last big elections, the funds for the Olympics, and the increase in the domestic liquidity resulting from the trade surplus indicate the possibility of inflation that is similar to that of the end of the 1970's. In other words, nobody can say for sure that a severe disorder is impossible. In such a case, if the police force becomes unable to maintain public order, we cannot keep saying that it is impossible to mobilize the military.

President No's answer to this can be seen in the post-Olympics government plan that was revealed at the cabinet council on 2 September. "Even if I might experience hardships in exercising sovereign power, and whatever hardships they might be, I am fully prepared to sacrifice myself and take all initiatives in advancing our free democracy," said President No. We have no choice but to trust the promise given by the president, who was elected by the people, as long as it is not proven to be a falsehood.

The Korean military under the President No's leadership has a golden opportunity to transform itself into a democratic army in step with the democratization of the society. As a journalist said, the people increasingly recognize that "Korea has now become a country where neither a coup d'etat nor a popular revolution is possible." We have now come to the point where the military must not, and cannot, intervene in politics.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

VOMD on People's Army 40th Anniversary
BK0302013589 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Editorial: "The People's Army Has Given Extraordinary Contribution to the Country's Independence"]

[Text] On 1 February this year, the Malayan National Liberation Army [MNLA], which was renamed the Malayan People's Army [MPA]—a people's armed force established on 1 February 1949 by the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] to wage an anti-British national liberation war, marks its 40th founding anniversary. In the past 40 years, this people's army has cherished the noble tradition of patriotic wars waged by the Malay people, developed the revolutionary spirit of people from all nationalities in our country to fight imperialism and colonialism, fought bloody battles to overcome all kinds of difficulties, and made extraordinary contribution with a view to securing the country's independence and upholding the people's democratic rights.

The CPM is a peace-loving political party. Its decision to establish this people's armed force is simply aimed at leading the people in the country to oppose the bloody oppression of the British colonial rule. The establishment of the people's armed force was justified and born as a response to the situation in the World War II.

People still remember that in the morning of 20 June 1948, the British colonial officials launched a sudden mass arrest throughout the country with a view to totally crushing our country's patriotic and democratic forces so they could further consolidate their colonial occupation of the country. To cope with this serious situation, our country's patriotic and democratic forces immediately responded to the CPM's call to take up arms, drive the British imperialists out of Malaya, and achieve the country's independence. Within months only, people's armed units were established in several states on the peninsula.

At the initial stage, the name and organizational system of the units from each state were not uniformed. On 1 February 1949, the CPM unified the armed units into the MNLA, formulated an organizational system, set up its headquarters, and announced the establishment of the MNLA to the people throughout the country.

Within a period of just over 9 years, namely from June 1948 to August 1957, the MNLA had fought against all units of the British imperialist force which totaled 400,000 troops, initiated more than 19,000 battles and skirmishes, and shot dead or injured more than 26,000 British troops and police. To oust the British colonialists and realize the country's independence as well as give

democracy to the people, the commanders and fighters of the MNLA fought valiantly. Thousands of our best comrades selflessly sacrificed their valuable lives for the country's independence.

Encouraged by the revolutionary armed struggle, people from all nationalities in our country also launched their struggle in various forms. All these dealt a heavy blow to the British imperialists in the political, military, and economic fields as well as shook the very foundations of its colonial rule. The struggle eventually succeeded in forcing the British imperialists to grant independence to the Federation of Malaya in 1957. This independence was undoubtedly the result of the struggle waged by all patriotic and democratic parties and people in the country. It also marked the end of the more than 400 years of the colonial era in our country and at the same time opened a new chapter in our country's history.

Every honest person admits that independence achieved in 1957 would not have been possible without the difficult armed struggle led by the CPM and the bloody battles fought by the MNLA. The CPM and the MNLA sacrificed a lot in this great war, gave valuable contribution, and performed everlasting good deeds.

Thanks to the CPM's initiative, the talks in Baling, which sent shockwaves throughout the country, was held on 28-29 December 1955. The CPM delegation consisted of CPM Secretary General Comrade Chin Peng, CPM Central Committee members, Comrade (Rashid Moydin), and Comrade (Chen Tin). The delegation of the opposing side consisted of the chief minister of the Federation of Malaya's Autonomous Administration, Tunku Abdul Rakhman, MCA [Malaysian Chinese Association] President Tan Cheng Lock, and Singapore Chief Minister David Marshall. In the Baling talks, the CPM delegation repeatedly presented reasonable proposals to realize the country's independence and peace as well as extended full support for Tunku Abdul Rakhman's plan to lead a delegation to London to hold constitutional talks for the country's independence.

On 31 December 1955, Tunku Abdul Rakhman left for London and held talks with the British Government. On 8 February 1956, the two sides signed a formal agreement whereby the British Government agreed to grant independence to our country on 31 August 1957. However, Tunku Abdul Rakhman sold the sovereignty of our country, which would soon gain its independence, to the British imperialists, and reneged on his promise by betraying the CPM which had supported his plan to go and hold talks in London.

Tunku Abdul Rakhman had accepted three conditions offered by the British Government. First, taking part in the British-Malay defense and mutual cooperation treaty, promising to continue the colonial war perpetrated by the British imperialists after our country's independence, and assisting the British imperialists in crushing the CPM, which had performed everlasting

good deeds for the country's independence. Second, not withdrawing from the Commonwealth. Third, ensuring the continuity of British investment in the country.

The British imperialists were extremely satisfied with Tunku Abdul Rakhman's betrayal of the country and people. With the support of the British imperialists, Tunku Abdul Rakhman robbed the victory of our people's struggle for independence and agreed to follow the British imperialists' instruction to turn the colonial war into the domestic war.

In such situation, it was necessary to defend our people's revolutionary war. This is the main reason why this revolutionary war continues until today.

In line with the changing situation, the CPM issued an important statement on 29 April 1985, entitled: "Fight for the realization of the present special program!", urging people of all nationalities to work together and fight for an end of the domestic war. On 18 June last year, in a statement issued to mark the 40th anniversary of the 20 June revolutionary war, the CPM reiterated its reasonable proposal to attain peace in the country and expressed its sincere wish to end its armed struggle under fair and reasonable conditions. The statement said that if the Kuala Lumpur regime is ready to end the domestic war, the CPM is also ready to end its armed struggle, work together with all political parties, social organizations, and individuals, and promote the patriotic and democratic movement in a peaceful and democratic manner.

On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the MPA and in view of the trials and tribulations faced by this people's army in its extraordinary journey in the last 40 years, the people of all nationalities are very proud of the existence of such heroic armed force in the country and sincerely admire the MPA's good deeds for the country's independence.

In the past 40 years, the MPA has sacrificed a great deal and the just struggle it has waged for the country's independence carries a historical significance. The commanders and fighters of the MPA have undivided devotion to their own lofty ideals. They voluntarily devote themselves to the efforts to achieve the country's independence and serve the people. Their glorious heroism will be recorded in history forever.

Despite the heavier tasks waiting for us, our struggle is just and a just struggle will certainly be victorious.

Singapore

Malaysia's Omar Calls on Premier, Deputy Premier
BK0202115389 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] The visiting Malaysian foreign affairs minister, Datuk Abu Hassan bin Haji Omar, called on the prime minister at the istana [palace] today. He also visited the

first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, at the Defense Ministry. Datuk Abu Hassan, who is accompanied by his wife, Datin Wan Noor, and senior officials, is in Singapore at the invitation of the foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng. He leaves tonight after a 2-day official visit.

Foreign Minister Receives Netherlands Official
BK0102124389 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Another visitor to Singapore is the Dutch Foreign Trade Minister Mr Yvonne van Rooy who is here to promote his country as a distribution center for Singapore exports to the European Community. This morning he called on the foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng. He will meet the first deputy prime minister and minister for defense, Mr Goh Chok Tong, and the trade and industry minister, Brigadier General Lee Hsien Loong, tomorrow.

Cambodia

Deputy Foreign Minister Confers in SRV
BK0302061789 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 February (SPK)—Sok An, PRK deputy foreign minister, was received in Hanoi on Wednesday by Nguyen Co Thach, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and SRV Council of Ministers vice chairman and foreign minister.

After being informed of the outcome of the 25-27 January visit made by PRK Council of Ministers Chairman Hun Sen to Thailand, the head of Vietnamese diplomacy stressed that the visit has positively contributed to promoting dialogue between the countries in the region for achieving an equitable and reliable political solution to the Cambodian problem and establishing Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. The success of the visit, he added, substantiates the PRK's progress and international prestige.

During his stay, Deputy Foreign Minister Sok An conferred with his Vietnamese counterpart, Tran Quang Co, on bilateral relations and issues of common interest. The SRV and the PRK have confirmed that they will attend the second Jakarta informal meeting (JIM-2) and do their best to make the meeting a success.

Party Organ Cited on Talks With Thailand
BK0102095589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Jan 89

[PRACHEACHON editorial: "New Page of Cambodian-Thai Relations"]

[Text] Council of Ministers Comrade Chairman Hun Sen's recent visit to Thailand at the invitation of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has ended successfully.

Public opinion in the region and the world has warmly hailed and welcomed this as a visit of historic significance.

The success of the visit is an important step breaking through the deadlock of the two countries' relations, and a contribution to the struggle to seek a political solution for the Cambodian problem and to improve the atmosphere of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

In all meetings and talks between Council of Ministers Comrade Chairman Hun Sen and Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan as well as with other high-ranking Thai Government officials, they all expressed the desire to help reach a political solution for the Cambodian problem as soon as possible.

What is noteworthy is that the Thai side has unanimously agreed on the two essential questions, that is that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Cambodia must be linked with the cessation of aid and the internal aspects of the Cambodian problem must be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves and the international aspects by the countries in the region, as well as many other issues, including the Cambodian refugee problem, economic relations, and Thai investment in Cambodia. The Thai side has welcomed and supported the coming second informal meeting in Jakarta, JIM 2.

The outcome of the talks between Council of Ministers Comrade Chairman Hun Sen and Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has highlighted the efforts made by the PRK together with the SRV and LPDR to eradicate all obstacles to peace and stability in Southeast Asia and restore and improve the normally good neighborly relations with all countries—regardless of their different political and social systems—on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, equality, and mutual interest, thus changing the battlefield of military confrontation into a market place.

This clearly attests to the PRK's prestige which is soaring with each passing day and to the fact that the correct, good-willed stance of the PRK is a significant factor contributing to the cause of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Cambodia and Thailand share a common border and the two peoples have similar languages, customs, traditions, and religious beliefs. Therefore, they should have coexisted peacefully and happily and had multiform relations and cooperation for the development of each country. But regrettably, over the past 10 years since the genocidal Pol Pot regime was toppled and the PRK was founded, relations between the two countries have been marked by clashes and tense confrontation. This has caused the Cambodian-Thai border to become a border of hostility and instability, seriously affecting the genuine aspirations and interests of the two peoples.

As a result of the foreign policy of independence, peace, and friendship, and the efforts of the PRK together with the SRV and LPDR that have successively made constructive proposals full of goodwill, Cambodian-Thai relations have lately improved remarkably.

Simultaneously with the growing trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia and detente in the world, the countries concerned with the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in the region have recently met for the first time—that is, the meetings between Cambodia and Thailand, Vietnam and Thailand, Vietnam and China, the Soviet Union and China, and the coming second meeting in Jakarta.

Our people warmly welcome and express their satisfaction with the success of Council of Ministers Comrade Chairman Hun Sen's visit to Thailand that will bring detente to Cambodian-Thai relations, thus advancing toward establishing their relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit in response to the genuine aspirations and interests of the peoples of the two countries and to peace, stability, and cooperation in the region.

We vehemently condemn and oppose all subversive maneuvers and schemes of the hostile forces desiring to prolong the confrontation and sabotage meetings to settle all differences of opinion and conflicts through a political solution.

The PRK and the SRV have agreed that all remaining Vietnamese Army volunteers will be withdrawn from Cambodia by September 1989 within the framework of a political solution; that this withdrawal must be carried out along with the cessation of foreign aid, both in terms of military assistance and the provision of sanctuaries, to the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary Khmer groups; and that all these agreements would be implemented under an effective international supervision. This has created further impetus for the search for a just and reasonable political solution to the Cambodian problem.

At present the problem that remains to be solved is the elimination of the Pol Pot clique with all donor countries ceasing to provide either military aid or sanctuaries to the Pol Pot clique and the other reactionary Khmer groups.

We are firmly convinced that the Thai people will sincerely join with our people in promoting and expanding relations between the two countries by immediately eliminating the Pol Pot clique that is the main cause disrupting the security of the peoples of the two countries as well as peace and stability in the region.

We are convinced that the compatriots in the jungle will repent, desert the enemy ranks, and return to the revolution and their families in order to quickly put an end to the suffering and separation.

Encouraged by the victories won by the Cambodian revolution over the past 10 years, our people resolutely pledge to make every effort to strengthen and expand the genuine forces of the Cambodian revolution, relying on the alliance of the Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity and the bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, fight and get ready to fight to enhance our revolution's position of victory in all circumstances and at all situations, thus advancing toward successfully fulfilling the revolutionary tasks in this new stage.

Meeting on Decade of Party Work in Army Closes
*BK3101133389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] The meeting to sum up party-political work throughout the Army in the past 10 years was closed in a grand ceremony held on the afternoon of 30 January at the "26 August" Guest House after working actively for the past 3 days.

Present at the presidium of the closing ceremony were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Comrade General Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chief of the General Political Department; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Organization Commission; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade General Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense; Comrade Lieutenant General Pol Saroeun, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff; Comrade Lt Gen Soy Keo, deputy minister of national defense; Comrade Lt Gen Nhim Vanda, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the General Logistics Department; Comrade Major General El Vansarat, member of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of national defense, and chairman of the Control Commission of the Army party's Central Committee; Comrade Ung Sami, secretary of the Battambang Provincial Party Committee; Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Meas Thang, acting chief of the Political Department of the 4th Military Region; and Comrade Lt Col (En Sidare), commander of the 286th Division.

Attending the ceremony were comrade leaders from various central ministries and departments, provincial party secretaries and deputy secretaries, leaders of the three departments under the Ministry of National Defense, cadres representing all units throughout the Army, and many foreign guests.

The ceremony was honored by the presence of Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, who gave meaningful advice to which all the

meeting's participants thoroughly grasped and pledged to follow in order to firmly build their respective units in all aspects.

In his advice, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin stressed:

[Begin Heng Samrin recording] The task to combat the enemy has become [words indistinct] because the victories on the battlefield constitute the factor deciding the victories on all other fronts. To realize this task, it is imperative to ardently stimulate the building of the Armed Forces to make them firm and powerful, thus rendering them worthy of being the genuine tool of dictatorship of the party and state, which can win victory over the enemy in all circumstances, defend the party, the revolutionary power, revolutionary gains, and the peaceful life of the people.

In building the Armed Forces, the most important quality to be built is the political quality. Therefore, it is imperative to vigorously stimulate the party and political work in the Army. In this, party building is the most important matter, because this is to enable the party to have its leading core in the Army units.

In addition to enhancing the Army's combat capabilities, it is imperative to pay attention to educate Army members on the party policies and lines, the situation and requirements of the revolution in each stage, and the Army's discipline in the present situation. It is imperative to pay attention to constantly carrying out ideological work by stressing the matter regarding friends and foes. In order to constantly enhance the will to fight and win, cadres must set good examples by being firm in their will, being gentle toward and having respect for the rights and interests of the people, getting rid of militarist and monarchist views and attitudes toward the people, and striving to enhance internal unity within the entire Army. Cadres must cherish combatants and set examples for the combatants in the fight against the enemy and in carrying out all tasks.

It is imperative to pay attention to building and strengthening the ranks of the commanding cadres, particularly those cadres at the battalion and company levels who daily have close contacts with the combatants.

Cadres and combatants must know how to carry out the mass persuasion work, stimulating the combined forces of the entire masses to fight the enemy in order to cut off the enemy's links with the people. In the current situation, when the enemy has serious rifts and is becoming very weak, we must more vigorously stimulate the movement to persuade the people who have been misled to follow the enemy to come to our side. We must regard this work as an important spearhead of our offensive against the enemy. [passage indistinct] carried out this work well.

In order to realize the immediate, urgent requirements mentioned above, it is imperative to enhance the party, political, and ideological work in the Armed Forces. The party committees at all levels must be responsible for this work.

[Passage indistinct] in leading the cause of national defense and construction, our party has drawn many valuable experiences. A major experience is the fact that our party must firmly grasp and enhance its leadership—politically, ideologically, and organizationally—within the Armed Forces. In the future this work will be even more necessary than ever before. We must clearly grasp the fact that the good attitude and quality of the revolutionary Armed Forces are signs reflecting the capable leadership of the party organs at all levels. In connection with this matter, party-political work has an even more important role, both now and in the future. Party-political work is a part of the party's leadership work, which aims at building men and the organizational apparatus in the Armed Forces. Wherever and whenever there are Army activities, there must be party leadership, party work, and political work. Without the party work, political work, and party leadership, the Army will lack the revolutionary ethics. [Passage indistinct] who they are fighting against, in whose defense they are fighting, and what to do to have sufficient combat forces for fighting the enemy.

Through the report summing up the outcome of party-political work throughout the Army in the past 10 years, we can see that our Army has scored brilliant feats. However, compared with the requirements of the revolutionary tasks, it is imperative for us to continue to make many more efforts. Our Army's future tasks are even more heavy, but they are the noble and most brilliant tasks of our Army in the cause of defending the motherland and the revolutionary gains.

I would like to appeal to cadres and combatants throughout the Army to highly enhance unity, increase your combat will under the leadership of the KPRP, and strive to surmount all obstacles and shortcomings in order to defend and build our beautiful Land of Angkor. [applause] [end recording]

In his reply speech, Comrade Gen Tie Banh, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of national defense of our PRK, expressed profound thanks to the comrade general secretary and the party Central Committee and Political Bureau and pledged to strictly implement all of the Political Bureau's resolutions, and Central Committee Secretariat circulars and directives, and the comrade general secretary's advice.

In his pledge, the comrade minister of national defense stressed:

[Begin Tie Banh recording] We pledge to advise all cadres, combatants, party members, and youth members in the entire Army to grasp the significance of the above-mentioned matters [words indistinct] to jointly implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress successfully. We pledge to vigorously stimulate party-political work in the entire Army in an in-depth manner [passage indistinct], advancing toward realizing our tasks, thus rendering ourselves worthy of the trust, love, and care of our party, state, and people. [end recording]

In his closing speech, Comrade Gen Bou Thang stressed that in the 3 days of meetings to sum up Army party-political work in the past 10 years, all participants paid keen attention to the reports and addresses by comrade leaders from provinces, municipalities, and the Army ranks, on the strong and weak points of party-political work; leadership and ideological work; regional Army work; Army building, leadership, and control work; Army recruitment work; building village and commune militias work; guiding and implementing the rear policy; solving Army living condition problems; building Army units; training cadres; building genuine revolutionary forces with quality and quantity ensured; establishing friendship ties between party-state institutions and Army units; and strengthening the position of strength, position of victory, and the self-responsibility for all revolutionary tasks.

The comrade also noted:

[Begin Bou Thang recording] At a time when [words indistinct] and the world situation are changing in a new direction, our Cambodian revolution has turned from the stage of [words indistinct] to a stage when fighting and negotiating are being carried out simultaneously and when the genuine forces of our revolution must be responsible for the defense tasks by themselves. At the same time, the enemy's strategic maneuvers [words indistinct]. That is, it still clings to maneuvers to topple our Cambodian revolution. Therefore, all comrades must arduously strive on in order to successfully respond to the requirements of our Cambodian revolutionary tasks. We must take the most valuable advice given by the comrade general secretary at the meeting and the good experiences drawn by all units in party-political work for use as assets in our efforts to build and develop our Army in all aspects, thus enabling it to conquer the enemies of all stripes in all circumstances.

On this occasion, I would like to give some advice to all comrades. All comrades must [passage indistinct] tasks as follows:

1. [Passage indistinct] measures for effective implementation.
2. Pay attention to building and making the Army powerful both quantitatively and qualitatively [passage indistinct].

3. Continue to promote the political and ideological work vigorously [passage indistinct] independently ensure the task to defend the motherland. In this immediate period, it is imperative to stimulate [words indistinct] genocidal Pol Pot clique, clearly differentiate friends from foes [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

This ceremony, which has brought good experiences for leading and implementing the party-political work even more successfully and effectively in the coming years, ended in an intimate and joyous atmosphere.

CGDK Partners Confirm JIM 2 Attendance
BK0302013189 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Feb 89

[“Text” of “Letter From The Three Partners of the CGDK to Indonesian Foreign Minister His Excellency Ali Alatas”]

[Text] On 30 January Their Excellencies Son Sann, CGDK prime minister; Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs; and Prince Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia, sent a letter to Indonesian Foreign Minister His Excellency Ali Alatas. The contents of the letter are as follows:

Excellency:

We would like to inform your excellency that we are very pleased with the outcome of the 21 January 1989 ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting held in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei. We are very happy with the meeting's joint communique, and we would like to express our profound gratitude to the ASEAN foreign ministers and yourself for the renewed support and assistance to the Cambodian people and the CGDK, as well as for their view that a future Cambodian Government should remain sovereign, independent, neutral, and nonaligned and under Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's leadership.

Vietnam and its puppet regime in Phnom Penh have raised many questions one after the other, then linked them to the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. This is nothing but a Vietnamese gambit with the aim of denying its troop pullout from Cambodia. We hold the view that it is not necessary to link the Vietnamese troop withdrawal to other questions because if a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal is implemented under effective international control and supervision, then other issues would be settled quickly.

Vietnam has expressed its concern over this or that matter. So, if it is really anxious, it must not hesitantly accept an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia in conformity with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the CGDK, ASEAN, and the international community's proposal.

Another important matter that we would like to clarify is the issue of national reconciliation: If any party uses military forces to dominate other parties or eliminate any one of the parties, then a national reconciliation process is impossible. For this reason, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the CGDK have endorsed a national reconciliation among all Cambodians through the formation of an interim quadripartite government headed by the Samdech himself. This is the aspiration of the Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples and the whole international community.

We are ready to attend a meeting at any place providing it is in conformity with the above-mentioned wishes. With this spirit and our respect and goodwill to cooperate with your excellency and the ASEAN countries as a whole, we would like to inform you that we will participate in the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2] at your invitation.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we wish to express, once again, our deepest thanks to respected His Excellency Suharto for his support and assistance for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the leader of the Cambodian people.

We hope that we will have the opportunity to exchange more views with your excellency when we arrive in Jakarta.

Your excellency, please, accept our highest regards.

[Dated] 30 January 1989.
[Signed] Son Sann, CGDK prime minister;
Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs;
Ranariddh, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia

Sihanouk Denies Accusations Against Superpowers
BK0302025589 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's “Press Communique”]

[Text] Following false reports by Australian radios and newspapers about his statement made at the meeting with Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk issued a press communique clarifying the matter as follows:

On the morning of 31 January 1989 I learned from radio that Norodom Sihanouk had made accusations against some superpowers. I am obliged to make the following clarifications:

1. I have made no accusations whatsoever against any foreign superpowers.
2. With regard to the PRC, on the afternoon of 30 January 1989 I unambiguously told reporters of Australian radios and newspapers accompanying his excellency Senator Evans, who paid a courtesy visit to me at my residence in

Beijing, that the Chinese Government will maintain its support for my five-point plan for a solution to the Cambodian problem, the CGDK, and the three armies of the resistance forces in the Chinese-Soviet and Chinese-Vietnamese talks.

Thai Leader Notes Sihanouk's Importance
BK0202012189 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] On 30 January, Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan stated that he continued to recognize Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as an important leader in the quest for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem even he would not attend the second Jakarta informal meeting. The Thai prime minister added that he thought there would be no problem with the nonpresence of the Samdech because he has already allowed Prince Ranariddh to participate in the meeting.

Indonesia

Trade Minister Meets With Iranian Counterpart
BK0302041889 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0303 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Jakarta, Jan. 3 (OANA-ANTARA)—Trade Minister Arifin Siregar here Thursday [2 February] discussed with Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Javad 'Ali Mansuri efforts to boost the bilateral trade relations between Iran and Indonesia as a realization of an agreement contained in a memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed by the two countries.

Minister Arifin Siregar told his guest that Indonesia is willing to offer its services such as on-shore and off-shore oil drilling to Iran and to sell rubber, tea and paper to the Gulf country.

Based on the MOU, signed by the two countries in Jakarta on June 2 and in Tehran on September 25, Indonesia agreed to buy Iran's oil totalling 1.5 million barrels with the first shipment on November 13.

Iran will use the proceeds of the oil shipment, which has been paid by Indonesia on January 11, to purchase Indonesian commodities it requires.

During the discussions, Minister Arifin Siregar was accompanied by Junior Trade Minister Sudrajad Jiwandono and Junior Minister/Cabinet Secretary Saadilah Mursyid.

Junior Trade Minister Sudrajad has recently visited Iran.

Textile Quota Agreement Signed With EC
BK0202092689 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0839 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Jakarta, February 2 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia and the European Community (EC) Commission reached here on Tuesday [31 January] an agreement on the quota of Indonesian textile products belonging to category 4, generally consisting of T-shirts, [words indistinct] 25.5 million pieces for 1989.

The result of these textile negotiations was explained by the director general of foreign trade of the Ministry of Trade, Paian Nainggolan, to ANTARA here on Tuesday after the conclusion of the negotiations.

For 1990, Indonesia's quota has been fixed at 26.52 million pieces and for 1991 at 27.58 million pieces, Paian Nainggolan, leader of the Indonesian delegation, said. The EC Commission at the negotiations was led by Francois Nizery.

"This is the first time that the quota given to Indonesia by the EC surpasses the quota given to other producing countries for the category 4 textile products. We must see this as an important and new development," Paian Nainggolan said.

The EC's willingness to give a bigger quota shows the EC countries' appreciation to Indonesia, he added. The foreign exchange earnings to be obtained this year are expected to reach U.S \$70 million and a continuous increase of these earnings are hoped for in the coming years.

Meanwhile the director for exports of industrial and mining products, Sumarjono Gunarjo, said, that Hong Kong's quota this year has been fixed at 25.32 million pieces, for 1990 at 25.497 million pieces, and for 1991 at 25.675 million pieces.

Gunarjo also appealed to textile producers not to hold on to the manufacture of textile products which are subject to quota limitations. Indonesia, he said, has so far only used six of the 115 categories fixed by the EC.

Information Minister on Nonoil Exports, Inflation
BK0202142089 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1345 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Jakarta, February 2 (ANTARA/OANA-ECO)—The government announced on Wednesday that as of April 1 this year the distribution of fertilizers to the nation's farmers would wholly be carried out through village unit cooperatives (KUDs).

Minister of Information Harmoko told reporters after a limited cabinet session that President Suharto had during the meeting asked the Ministry of Cooperatives, Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Home Affairs to coordinate the distribution of the fertilizers.

If necessary, the existing farmers groups in the rural areas can be designated as sub-units of the KUDs in the implementation of the program, the president said, according to Harmoko.

In addition, the president also stressed the importance of supervision or control over the program in order to assure the smooth distribution of the fertilizers.

Harmoko said that in 1989 about 5.97 million tons of fertilizers worth almost one trillion rupiahs would be distributed.

Under the new program, the Ministry of Cooperatives and the PT Pupuk Sriwijaya fertilizer plant were charged with the task of assisting the KUDs with modern management and administration for a 1-year period.

During the cabinet session led by the president, which was attended by Vice President Sudharmono and economic, finance, and industry ministers of the cabinet, discussion also focussed on Indonesia's target for its nonoil/gas export during the 1988-1989 fiscal year.

Harmoko said the government was optimistic that the nonoil/gas export target for the period which was set at U.S.\$11,225,000,000 would be achieved or even surpassed.

The optimism is based on the fact that during the April-November 1988 period the nonoil/gas export had earned U.S.\$7,812.9 million or on average U.S. \$976.6 million per month.

Regarding monetary affairs, Harmoko said that volume of money in circulation up to October 1988 had reached 13,145,000,000,000 rupiahs.

The inflation rate in January 1989 was recorded at 0.50 percent, a figure that is considered as good and positive.

According to Harmoko, the inflation rate of half percent was attributable to decline in the prices of grains in various regions throughout the country.

The price decline indicates the sufficiency of the nation's buffer stock of rice.

On the trade balance, it was reported during the cabinet session that for November 1988 Indonesia's total export had risen by U.S.\$193.4 million from the figure of the previous month.

Therefore during November, the total export value was U.S.\$1,674.3 million while the total import was U.S.\$903.4 million, giving a surplus of U.S.\$770.9 million in the trade balance.

With this development, the total export value during the January-November 1988 period had accumulated to U.S.\$17,492.2 million, representing an increase of 13.31 percent compared to the corresponding period in the previous year.

In the same January-November 1988 period, nonoil/gas export rose by 35.52 percent from the previous period to U.S.\$10,316.8 million.

"In this period, nonoil/gas export had reached 58.98 percent of the total export compared with only 21 percent in the 1982/1983 fiscal year," Harmoko said.

During the 2-hour cabinet session, it was also reported that a new price has been fixed for palm oil for domestic consumption.

As of January 30, 1989, the palm oil price has been raised to 550 rupiahs per kilogram from 500 rupiahs per kilogram previously.

Among other things the price was raised to encourage greater palm oil production.

In addition, it is also hoped that palm oil export can increase in the future due to rising prices on the international market.

The government had calculated that the rise in the palm oil price would not cause an increase in the price of cooking oil in the domestic markets.

The cabinet session also discussed the provision of various strategic commodities for the year 1989, including such commodities as fertilizers, cement, and paper.

Fertilizer production in 1989 will first of all serve the domestic need but if there is a surplus, the surplus will be exported.

Indonesia is expected to export its surplus cement to the volume of about 3 million tons this year.

There will also be a surplus of paper to the value of about U.S.\$250 million and surplus cooking oil to the tune of about U.S.\$93 million.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the export of industrial products during 1988 had earned U.S.\$8.9 billion.

The industrial goods exports is expected to reach U.S.\$10.30 billion or up by 17.07 percent in 1989.

Manpower Minister on Overseas Employment Plans
BK0302073789 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0709 GMT 3 Feb 89

[By Haris Syamaun]

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 3 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Indonesia plans to send about 500,000 workers abroad during the upcoming Fifth Five-Year Development Plan beginning April, Manpower Minister Cosmas Batubara said.

He told a parliamentary hearing Thursday [2 February] that people intending to work in foreign countries should undergo skills tests to ensure their employment prospects in the countries of destination.

The government, accordingly, is planning to set up training centres for people who wish to work abroad.

Cosmas said foreign countries had job opportunities for paramedics, maintenance workers, clerks and sailors.

The number of Indonesian workers sent abroad during the current Fourth Five-Year Development Plan was expected to reach 300,000 people by next month, he said.

Cosmas added that from the increased training facilities and wider participation of the private sector, the government was optimistic of reaching the target of 500,000 workers set for the coming five years.

A total of 12.4 million people have entered the labour market during the current five-year plan, raising the total number of the country's labour force to 74.5 million of which 72.3 million are employed.

The country's population currently stands at 176 million.

Cosmas added that out of nearly 75 million labour force, about 80 percent were primary school dropouts. Those with academy and university backgrounds total only one percent and a half percent respectively.

Immigration Chief Calls for Greater Vigilance
BK0102081889 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0600 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Director General of Immigration Roni Sikap Sinuraya has instructed immigration personnel on duty at all airports to tighten their vigilance against aliens who enter the country. The instruction was issued in response to the recent trend to turn Indonesia into a transit point for entering third countries.

Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta yesterday, the director general of immigration said the trend is based on the arrest of 19 Thai nationals found to be holding forged travel documents. The violators of the immigration regulations admitted they had entered Indonesia en route to Japan by using the visa-free facilities. The offenders are now being

held at the immigration detention center pending consultations with the Embassies of Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand regarding their repatriation.

Laos

Thai Prime Minister's Indochina Lecture Viewed
BK0302061189 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
0000 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Feature: "From Policy to Actual Practice"]

[Text] In a special lecture delivered in Bangkok recently, General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, explained his economic policy concerning trade with the Indochinese countries, a policy that conforms to the era of establishing relations and cooperation for the survival and development of each country at the present time. Although a number of people in Thailand recently disagreed with Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's attitude on this issue, the policy has been put into practice, because it conforms with the true situation and serves the requirements and benefits of each country in the region. Therefore, by broadening economic cooperation with the various Indochinese countries, Thailand will not only have an opportunity to sell more goods, but also receive necessary raw materials from them. Besides, in doing so, Thailand is seen as contributing to easing the tension in Southeast Asia and gradually bringing about peace to this region.

In his special lecture, Gen Chatchai Chunhawan said: Thailand is now engaged in trade and has opened border checkpoints with Laos in many areas. A considerably large number of Thai businessmen have also made investments in Laos and the Lao side has also allowed them to export goods to Thailand. The Thai prime minister continued: Laos has plenty of raw materials, such as coal and iron, which Thailand needs for setting up an iron-smelting factory in the future. In addition, the government also has a plan to build a bridge linking Laos and Thailand. This bridge will carry both motor and rail traffic and will facilitate transporting goods. It will help reduce the costs of transportation.

He added: With regard to Vietnam, the Thai side has also made a joint investment in fishing, and in the next stage, they will join in setting up a canned fish factory. Vietnam has also agreed to allow Thailand to invest in operating hotels to serve tourism, a field of business in which Thailand is well known.

On Cambodia, Gen Chatchai Chunhawan said: Regarding the purpose of the visit to Thailand by Hun Sen and his delegation, the Thai side wants to contribute to seeking means to settle the disputes in Cambodia and to bring about economic cooperation. In this regard, the spokesman of the Thai Government has already said: Thailand and the PRK have set up a committee on economic cooperation between the two countries. The PRK has also proposed setting up joint ventures in wood exploitation,

gem-mining, tourism, trade, industrial investment, and communications. On trade in particular, in past practice, Thai goods sent to Cambodia have had to go through Singapore. The PRK side has therefore proposed direct trade. It has also proposed opening the route linking Cambodia's Banteay Meanchey Province and Thailand's Aranyaprathet District. The PRK is ready to cooperate with Thailand in fishing and fish processing, with some 200 to 300 fishermen involved initially.

All these reflect the fruits achieved at the beginning of implementing Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's policy of turning the Indochina battlefield into a marketplace. These concrete achievements of putting policy into practice have been appraised and supported by the people both at home and abroad. Through these deeds, Thailand—which has, for many years in the past, pursued a conservative policy—has now turned to accepting the objective facts about cooperation with neighboring countries. Regarding this, Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan noted in his lecture: Contact with neighboring countries is regarded as a significant issue. It is necessary to trade with each other. We cannot oppose this. We need to associate with neighboring countries, because associating with neighboring countries will bring about benefits to our country. Our country can gain revenues from it. For this reason, we should first and foremost take into account our neighboring countries before thinking about trading with other faraway countries.

The views of Gen Chatchai Chunhawan, as seen on this occasion through his special lecture at a meeting of businessmen for development, have shown the initial achievements of the reasonable policy which conforms with the true situation regarding cooperation among the various countries in Southeast Asia. This is seen as the beginning in bringing an atmosphere of peace to this region. It will thus create conditions for the peoples in the region together to develop and bring about progress and prosperity to their respective countries in the near future.

Agreement With Thailand on Joint Commercial Bank
BK0302111989 Vientiane KPL in English
0918 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Vientiane, February 3 (KPL)—An agreement on the setting up of a joint commercial bank was signed here on February 2 between the Lao State Bank and a Thai Company, Silo-Opphut, specializing in agricultural silos.

The agreement was reached on the basis of the code of foreign investment of the Lao PDR enacted in July 1988. As agreed, 36 percent of its net profit will be paid to the state as tax.

Soviet Veterans Delegation Ends 9-Day Visit
BK0302034989 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] A delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee led by Nikolay Petrovich Grosev, chairman of the Riga branch committee, has left Vientiane for home after

ending a visit to Laos. During the visit, the Soviet delegation studied and exchange views with our Lao side on cooperation and mutual assistance with regard to the war veterans and social welfare to raise the efficiency of work in this field. The delegation was in Laos for 9 days. The visit was made at an invitation of the Public Health and Social Welfare Ministry.

French Parliamentary Delegation Visits

BK0202105889 Vientiane KPL in English
0905 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Vientiane, February 2 (OANA-KPL)—A delegation of the French National Assembly's Cultural, Familial and Social Commission headed by its vice-chairman, M. Fuchs, arrived here on January 28 for a 3-day visit to the Lao PDR.

While here the French delegation discussed and exchanged views relating to the further strengthening of bilateral cooperation with Lao officials.

In addition, the delegation also paid a courtesy visit to Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs, during which questions pertaining to the consolidation of relations of friendship between peoples of the two countries were discussed.

The visit was aimed at increasing mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries. The delegation left here for Vietnam on January 31.

Philippines

Laurel Meets Marcos; Issues Statement on Return
HK0302093789 Manila Radio Veritas
in Tagalog 0700 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel had an opportunity to speak with former President Marcos, his wife Imelda, doctors at the St Francis Medical Center, and Bongbong Marcos Jr. He did not disclose their conversations but will issue an official statement when he returns. Laurel said [word indistinct], he only wanted to hear what Mr Marcos had to say. The latter is reported to be [following phrase in English] still in critical but stable condition [resumes Tagalog] following Laurel's visit. Bongbong Marcos issued a copy of a letter that had been sent to President Aquino, expressing the former leader's desire to return to the country. According to this letter, Mr Marcos hopes that mercy will be shown him and that Mrs Aquino will not follow her personal feelings. Instead of separating the sectors of society, this would be an act of reconciliation.

From New York, U.S. Attorney Charles Labella strongly stated that the Marcoses must have the permission of the U.S. Attorney General's office and the U.S. District Court before returning to the country in the event that

Mrs Aquino concedes. Marcos faces charges of racketeering and fraud in the United States. The hearings have not yet started because of Marcos' health.

Philippine Consul General Tomas Buddy Gomez said Vice President Laurel's visit is a personal mission because it does not have the official approval of the Aquino administration.

Mr Marcos' new lawyer, Ignacio Garcia, said that the former leader became a little better following Laurel's visit. They are working on the return of the Marcoses to the Philippines. He said the case in New York would not have any meaning once the former president dies.

Meanwhile, Mrs Marcos had already left the hospital since fainting and bumping her head on the floor as Mr Marcos was entering the operating room. The former did not issue any statement.

Laurel Position Letter Supports Aquino Claim
HK0302102189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Malacanang today issued a letter from Vice President Salvador Laurel to support President Aquino's claim that the vice president was visiting former President Marcos in Hawaii as an opposition representative. The letter, dated 19 November 1988, contained the vice president's acknowledgement of President Aquino's invitation to him to attend the celebration of the administration's 1,000 days in office.

Through Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno, the president also answered some questions by Malacanang newsmen on the sale of the Philippines' property in Tokyo and the president's message of gratitude to the Danish Government for its decision to grant a loan of P13 million to the Philippines. The president also gave additional details on the current negotiations between the Philippines and Malaysia in resolving their border problem.

Here is Press Secretary Benigno with the details:

[Begin Benigno recording in English] Reply to question 1: Last January 30, 1989, the bidding committee, headed by APT [Asset Privatization Trust] Executive Trustee Ramon Garcia, formally announced the publication in general circulation newspapers here and in Japan, the government's intention to seek qualified purchasers for the government property located at Roppongi.

I was informed that the deadline for offers is March 30, 1989, and the bidding committee will announce the list of eligible bidders on April 6, 1989.

The government reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

Reply to question 2: I am happy to hear from the DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] that the Danish Government has decided to extend all Danish development assistance agreed upon after January 1, 1989 as grants. The practical implication of this for the Philippines is that Danish Government Law No 6, which was planned for signature in 1988, is being converted to Grant No 1, and that the consideration for Law No 7, upon completion, should be named Grant No 2.

The details of the grant are being worked out, but I understand it includes provisions that grants shall be used to finance purchases in Denmark for Danish goods and services.

These grants are generally preferable to loans. We will continue to seek similar arrangements from other countries, provided the terms of the grants are acceptable in the context of our development needs and requirements.

Reply to question 3: The report of the panel is that the initial talks in Kuala Lumpur last January 24 and 25 were exploratory in nature. The proposals of our panel are therefore being studied and will be taken up at the next meeting, scheduled for the first week of March.

That's it.

Do I have to read this? Now? I have the letter of Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, dated November 19, 1988, to President Corazon Aquino:

Dear President Aquino,

Thank you for your kind invitation you have extended to me through your letter and on the telephone to be present at the Luntiang Kamaynilaan [Green Manila] program on Monday at Camp Aguinaldo and to be at Malacanang afterwards to listen to your report on the first 1,000 days of your administration.

Two reasons have impelled me to ask to be excused, of which the first is incidental and the other a matter of principle.

On Monday morning, I will be presiding over the organizational meeting of FLAG, [Free Legal Assistance Group], a group of lawyers committed to serve indigent persons and victims of social injustice. This is a cause I have espoused for so many years.

But a far more important reason is this: Today, as president, you are the head of the ruling party, the party in power. At the same time, I am the leader of the coalesced opposition. I can no more think of turning my back on the party of the opposition than you can abandon the leadership of the party in power. There is no way to change the term of the existing political situation.

Therefore, I would suggest that the only course left before [word indistinct] has consistently and has honestly began while bearing very much in mind the supreme interest and welfare for our country and people.

Sincerely, Salvador H. Laurel. [end recording]

That was the letter of Vice President Salvador Laurel to President Aquino last year.

It will be recalled that before his departure to Hawaii, the vice president announced that his visit to former President Marcos was for purely humanitarian reasons only.

Reporting from Malacanang, this is Gabby Salcedo.

Ramos on 'Scrapping' Mutual Defense Treaty

*HK0302124989 Manila PHILIPPINE STAR
in English 2 Feb 89 p 3*

[By Jun Francisco]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos disclosed yesterday that the Defense Department is now studying proposals for the scrapping of the existing RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. mutual defense treaty.

Ramos was reacting to published statements by Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile who proposed that the mutual defense agreement between the United States and the Philippines be scrapped.

Enrile said the country should also enter into nonaggression treaties with the Soviet Union, China, Japan and other Southeast Asian countries "to safeguard our security interests."

Ramos said the DND [Department of National Defense]-AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] study would take into serious consideration its effect between the Philippines and the United States.

"The mutual defense treaty is the basis of the RP-U.S. mutual defense board [MDB]" Ramos said.

The MDB meets regularly in either the Philippines or the United States but the contents of the proceedings are usually not divulged to the public.

In other developments:

The armed forces have been scoring successfully in the fight against the 200-year-old insurgency problem.

Ramos said he and armed forces chief Gen. Renato S. de Villa briefed the cabinet during its regular meeting yesterday on the accomplishments of the AFP in 1988.

Ramos said the most serious setback suffered by the rebel movement last year was the winning over by the government of more rebel-influenced barangays throughout the country.

In 1988 alone, the number of barangays under CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA [New People's Army] influence was reduced to 7,862 as against 8,059 in the previous year, Ramos said.

The NPA's manpower, Ramos added, has been considerably reduced from 25,000 in 1987 to 23,000 last year because of the mass surrender of its hardcore members and mass supporters.

Forces of the military and secessionist rebels were also dissipated with the surrender of its ranking leaders and followers.

Last year, about 109 renegade soldiers were either arrested or surrendered to military authorities.

Charges by Navy Capt. Rex Robles about the apparent manipulation of the military by some groups will be investigated by De Villa.

USSR Offers To Develop Luzon Railway

*HK0302054989 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 3 Feb 89 p 9*

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered to rehabilitate more than 300 kilometers of abandoned rail tracks connecting Manila and Cagayan Valley.

Pete Nicomedes Prado, general manager of the Philippine National Railways [PNR], told the House subcommittee on land transportation of the Soviet Union's intention to operate a cargo railway system in the country.

Prado said he learned of the Soviets' offer through Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion who talked with a Soviet delegation that visited Manila recently.

Prado said a possible reason the Soviets have expressed interest in running the cargo railway is their plan to operate a coal mine in Isabela.

"The feasibility of operating the north line as a mass transport facility for heavy cargo is anchored on the felt need to transport cement from coal-fired cement plants to Manila," Prado said.

According to Prado, P4 billion would be needed to rehabilitate the north line, including replacement of old tracks as well as the construction of 200 bridges, concrete sleepers, as well as rolling stock.

He also told the committee the PNR would need a total of P1.1 billion to rehabilitate railway tracks in the south line from Manila to Bicol.

Prado also justified a proposal to increase PNR's capitalization to P8 billion from the present P1.5 billion. He said the increase in capital will meet certain requirements of rehabilitating the tracks and acquiring modern rolling stock and signal systems.

To facilitate the increase in capital, Prado recommended the conversion into equity of loans amounting to P2.4 billion advanced to the PNR during the previous administration.

This means that if Congress approves a change in the PNR's charter the government will be required to put up only P5.6 billion in additional capital.

Also during the hearing, Department of Transportation and Communications officials led by Jorge Esguerra promised the subcommittee they would undertake a preliminary study on the feasibility of building an LRT [Light Rail Transit] project in Metro Cebu.

Rep. Raul del Mar (LDP [Laban ng Demokratikong Pilipino—Struggle of Philippine Democrats], Cebu) personally appealed to DOTC [Department of Transportation and Communications] officials to help him and his colleagues set up an LRT system in Cebu City.

Human Rights Group Acting Chairman Named
HK0202123589 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Hesiquio Mallillin is now the Commission on Human Rights acting chairman. Mallillin was appointed by President Aquino today after the Commission on Appointments rejected Mary Concepcion Bautista's nomination.

However, Bautista has no intention of vacating her post. Instead, she has filed a motion for a restraining order against the Commission on Appointments.

Bautista has said that the president approved the filing of her case with the Supreme Court.

[Begin recording in English in progress] [Bautista]and when the president wanted to speak to me, I was not available. You know, she had all of these prime ministers, so finally, in the afternoon, that's when I was able to get in touch with, they were able also to get in touch with me. I spoke with her. We had a long conference about this.

[Unidentified reporter] And the president has the [word indistinct]?

[Bautista] Well, with the position I have taken, I believe so. And so, I am also going to furnish them a copy of this motion which I have just filed with the Supreme Court. [end recording]

Human Rights To Factor Into Military Promotions
HK0302060389 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 3 Feb 89 p 6

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo with report by Philippine News Agency]

[Text] Camp Tolentino, Bataan—Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos warned military commanders Thursday that the human rights records of their units will be a deciding factor in their promotion.

During a meeting of the Bataan Peace and Order Council [POC], Ramos said: "We now evaluate the performance of unit commanders not only in terms of achievements in combat and civil-military operations but also in terms of the human rights records of their units.

In a short speech to soldiers at the advance command post of the 702nd Infantry Brigade at Barangay Camacho, Balanga town, after the POC meeting here, Ramos said "the buddy system" should apply not only in combat but also in the daily lives of soldiers.

"Do not allow your buddy to commit abuses. Protect your buddy against himself," Ramos urged soldiers.

The Commission on Human Rights (CHR) had earlier proposed that government officials and employees awaiting promotion secure a human rights clearance from the CHR.

In a briefing for the members of the Bataan POC, Lt. Col. Ramsey L. Ocampo, PC [Philippine Constabulary] provincial commander, said out of the 277 barangays in the province, 40 are influenced by the New People's Army, 63 are infiltrated while another 74 are threatened.

"The insurgency affects about 45 percent of all barangays in the province," Ocampo said.

He estimated that in Bataan, there are about 70 full-fledged members of the Communist Party of the Philippines, some 400 prospective members, almost 3,000 combat support elements and close to 20,000 mass-based supporters.

The armed activities of the rebels, Ocampo said, are supervised by the Provincial Operational Command, which has two guerrilla platoons and a special operation group for partisan operations.

Meanwhile, Constabulary chief Maj. Gen. Ramon Montano announced a major reshuffle in the PC commands in two regions and 11 provinces to further boost the counterinsurgency operations.

Lt. Col. Cris M. Matalit, PC spokesman, said the revamp took effect on Wednesday.

Named as new chief of staff for the command in the Western Mindanao (Region 9) was Col. Samuel V. Tomas, former PC commander of North Cotabato.

Col. Santiago Alino, former PC commander of Nueva Ecija, was designated as chief of staff for PC Recom 3 based in Camp Olivas, Pampanga.

The new provincial commanders and their assignments are:

Col. Cresencio Villanueva, North Cotabato; Lt. Col. Roberto Calinisan, Sultan Kudarat; Lt. Col. Rainero Albano; Capiz; Lt. Col. Cesar Veloso, Bohol; Lt. Col. Edgar Galvante, Bulacan; Col. Ferdinand Lagman, Nueva Ecija; Col. Reynaldo Wyvoco, Quezon; Col. Edgardo Maristela, Oriental Mindoro; Lt. Col. Carlos Fernandez, Marinduque; Col. Patrick Madayog, Ilocos Norte; and Lt. Col. Vicente Raval Jr.; Western Samar.

Col. Leandro Mendoza, former Bulacan PC commander, was reassigned to Camp Olivas, and Lt. Col. Alfonso Uranza, in Cebu City.

Lt. Col. Renato Rosete, former PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] deputy provost marshall, is now the provost marshall officer.

Aquino Receives National Security Report
HK0302100389 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] National Security Adviser Emanuel Soriano had a meeting with President Aquino in Malacanang this morning. He submitted a national security report to her, after consultations with former Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto, who will take his place as security adviser. The report contains recommendations and alternative plans for the president in the event that something happens to Mr Marcos. Soriano did not disclose these plans. He expects Mrs Aquino to consult with Congress leaders regarding this matter.

[Begin recording in progress in English] [Soriano] ...render a report to her after my discussions with former Secretary Ileto on national security matters. So that's why I came over to give her a briefing and an update. I was here for a meeting with her.

[Unidentified reporter] What did she say?

[Soriano] She said to...[changes thought] Of course she thanked me for the briefing and said she will consider it and the update which I gave her, and in due time she will make some announcements regarding the report.

[Question indistinct]

[Soriano] Perhaps in the next week or two.

[Question indistinct]

[Soriano] Mainly on the various national security concerns, the various, you might say, issues that have been addressed and ought to be addressed; and the matters that are ongoing, and matters needing implementation; and the manner of planning for national security concerns, and the implementation of whatever policies and programs that have to do with national security.

[Question indistinct]

[Soriano] Yes, this has always been our concern since way back. Primarily through the Cabinet crisis committee in the [words indistinct] of advising the president on the matter.

[Unidentified reporter] Have you decided to keep the [word indistinct] for Cordillera?

[Soriano] Well, we discussed that briefly and we looked into the pros and cons of who or what should be done in the Cordillera administrative region. Again, I have given my input on the matter and I am leaving it to her to make a decision.

[Reporter] Have you decided yourself to accept it?

[Soriano] I am keeping an open mind on the matter, but there are certain pros and cons that have to be addressed [words indistinct]. It's not a simple black and white issue.

[Reporter] What are your misgivings?

[Soriano] I'd rather not use the word misgivings. It's more like what has to be done there and what is the best structure and organization for addressing the problem. We did not make a specific recommendation on the matter, but we gave several alternatives. I am not at liberty to discuss the alternatives, but in the end, the president in consultation with leaders of Congress, others who may have a say on this matter, will adopt the alternative that is most suitable, given the circumstances when it happens—alternative scenarios and alternative approaches, like I said, depending on the situation and the time it does happen. [end recording]

GAD Challenges Government With Referendum
HK0302094189 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] The Grand Alliance for Democracy [GAD] has challenged the entire administration to resign and subject to a national referendum in order to determine whether or not the president, vice president, and leaders of Congress still have the confidence of the people. This was the statement issued by GAD Secretary General Wilson Gamboa and spokesman Francisco Kit Tatad. According to the latter, it cannot be denied that the entire country is undergoing a crisis of confidence because of a series of controversies involving government officials. That is why one of the members of

Congress proposed that all government officials resign and ask the people for a new mandate, which would be simultaneous with the barangay elections on 28 March. But Tataad added that the government is not prepared to face a national referendum. Besides, there is very little time to prepare for it.

[Begin Tataad recording in English] The Grand Alliance for Democracy recognizes, firstly, that the administration may not be prepared to consider such a proposal. Secondly, even if it was prepared to do so, there may not be enough time left between now and the scheduled barangay elections to carry out the proposed project. [Words indistinct] the administration must recognize that politically the nation is facing a dead-end. A series of public controversies involving the official conduct of the government have raised the grave and serious question of public confidence, which must be promptly and squarely faced. The government must be prepared to rise or fall on these questions. Accordingly, the Grand Alliance for Democracy now puts forth this confident motion before the people and proposes that a national referendum be held simultaneously with the barangay elections to ascertain whether the Filipino people would like the president and the vice president and the two houses of Congress to continue in office until June 30, 1992, or whether they want a turnaround before that time.

Should the people choose the latter, special elections for president, vice president, and members of the houses of Congress should be held 6 months after the referendum. It goes without saying that such a referendum should possess every possible safeguard to make sure that it is accurate and faithfully reflects the popular will and has lent itself to resisting the manipulation of those in power. Among others, it should provide adequate campaign period and equal media access for both sides of the question. [end recording]

Editorial on 'Trouble With Philippine Aid Plan'
HK0302054189 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 3 Feb 89 p 4

[Editorial: "The Trouble With PAP (Philippine Aid Plan)"]

[Text] Before we jump for joy like chimpanzees, to paraphrase the inimitable Joker Arroyo, let us hear first what industrialist Roberto Villanueva has to say about the Philippine Aid Plan (PAP), otherwise known as the mini-Marshall Plan. Indeed, the newly appointed chairman of the Coordinating Council on PAP had only disheartening news for members of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Management Association of the Philippines whom he addressed over lunch yesterday. Consider these remarks, for instance:

—On the status of the fund-raising: "We have not yet received any funds from abroad and, thus, I have nothing to spread around yet."

—On how the Council will use the \$10-billion expected aid: "I don't know who came up with that amount. I think it was a U.S. congressman who, when asked during a hearing what the ideal amount would be, blurted out \$10 billion. But it's not a firm sum."

—On the time frame for the program, earlier reported to cover five years: "We've started with the formation of the Council. Three to four (production-oriented) projects are in the pipeline and we're trying to push them out," Pressed for specifics, Villanueva replied with constipated silence.

—On measures the Council will adopt to prevent graft and corruption from soiling the PAP's implementation, he gave a spiritual assurance: "We are praying. Graft and corruption is part of our system. It will always be there. It's not the Council's job to eradicate it."

—On whether the aid will be outright grants or soft-term loans: "Don't let's raise our expectations too high about the form and nature of the aid." In other words, he hadn't the foggiest notion because there's nothing yet.

That Villanueva could only say so little about PAP and his Council at what was billed as his debut speech on the matter before the pillars of Philippine business and industry is worrisome. (We are trying to be restrained, so as not to be accused by the Congress of sensationalism.) Especially when we consider the targets he specified:

—"1989 is the year when the Philippines will join the other tiger economies of Asia."

—"Our present 6.5-percent GNP growth is not bad, but we will strive for 9 percent, just like the other tiger economies." (He is obviously out of touch with the Philippine debt negotiators.)

—"The pledging session (of potential donors) will be held not later than summer."

We have been talking of PAP for the past three years, yet the country has not received a single cent. Meanwhile, sympathetic countries have been sending all sorts of aid, but the government has not come around to identifying the recipient projects. So much so that we have \$2 billion fermenting in some pipeline but whose interest payments must be met.

To complicate matters, the U.S. is again dangling the carrot of a supposed \$200-million initial PAP allocation in its 1989 budget, provided of course that talks begin immediately on the extension of Clark's and Subic's tenure.

And the economy is clearly still unprepared to accept massive doses of foreign aid to approximate the economic revival of Western Europe after World War II. To be sure, we don't have any basic industries to speak of which can spawn other industries and spur technological advancement. We are really starting from scratch, unlike Western Europe.

It is clear that the problem with PAP is that we have pinned too much hope on aid—mendicancy, as others put it—for our economic salvation. We seem to have forgotten the example of countries who have made it to the big league of the industrialized world: they advanced through self-reliance, by dint of hard work, and by willingly sacrificing present luxuries for future prosperity. We have only tried to flash our pan, thinking that its glitter will catch the attention of advancing economies that pass our little corner of the globe and hopefully drop a few coins.

House Speaker Offers Misuari Unofficial Meeting
BK0302023389 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Speaker Ramon Mitra says he is prepared to meet, in an unofficial capacity, with MNLF [Moro National Liberation Front] leader Nur Misuari outside the country. He reasoned that because of Misuari's opposition to the constitution, it would not be appropriate to meet with him officially. At the same time, Mitra said he is opposed to the proposal to send a panel made up of three congressmen to hold a dialogue with Misuari. Congressman Michael Mastura had earlier proposed that such a panel, headed by Senator Aquilino Pimentel, should go to Singapore or Indonesia to meet with Misuari and discuss the Mindanao autonomy issue. Misuari strongly opposes autonomy for Mindanao, and instead insists on the terms of the Tripoli agreement.

Thailand

Chatchai Hosts Dinner in Hawke's Honor
BK0302083689 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Feb 89

[TEXT] At 1900 today at Government House, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan and his wife hosted a dinner in honor of visiting Australian Prime Minister Robert J.L. Hawke and his wife. Also present were 52 guests.

After arriving at the site, the Thai prime minister and his wife signed the visitors book. They then exchanged gifts.

Addressing the dinner, the Thai prime minister said he was honored to welcome the Australian prime minister and his wife, who are visiting Thailand at a time when the trend in the situation at global and regional levels is changing toward peace and cooperation. Thailand is confident that peace will materialize in Southeast Asia, particularly in regard to the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem, which once threatened regional stability and security. Australia has played a major role in creating peace and progress in the region. Thailand and ASEAN welcome this constructive role.

Continuing, the prime minister said international economic competition has resulted in increased confrontation. For this reason, we must accelerate economic

cooperation in Asia and the Pacific. Australia and ASEAN have both recorded progressive economic growth; close cooperation between them will take this region into the 21st century of the Pacific.

In conclusion, the prime minister said the change in the world has contributed to Thailand and Australia becoming closer. Bilateral trade has expanded rapidly and the two countries have been exploring ways to further expand trade and joint investment. The Thai Government and people thank the Australian Government for its assistance to the flood victims in southern Thailand. The prime minister is confident that cooperation between the two countries and peoples will contribute to peace, progress, and security both in Asia and the Pacific and the world.

Hawke Alleges 'Economic Insanity'
BK0302094889 Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT 3 Feb 89

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 3 (AFP)—Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke accused the United States and the EEC here on Friday [3 February] of "economic insanity."

The U.S. and the European Economic Community were engaged in "self-defeating policies," Mr. Hawke said at a luncheon given by the Australian-Thai Chamber of Commerce and the Australia-Thailand Business Council.

"The dumping of agricultural surpluses on world markets by the European Community, and policies of retaliatory subsidisation adopted by the United States, have severely depressed and destabilised world agricultural prices and contributed to massive inefficiencies in world economy," he added.

Mr. Hawke said Australia was interested in the establishment of "a more formal inter-governmental vehicle of regional co-operation" in the Asia-Pacific region.

Suggesting that a possible model, "in a different context," could be the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Mr. Hawke added, "we believe a ministerial meeting would be a useful forum to investigate the question."

He said that South Korean President No Tae-u with whom he had talks in Seoul earlier this week, and Thailand's Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan both welcomed these proposals.

Hawke Comments on Cambodia
BK0302010589 Bangkok THE NATION in English 3 Feb 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke yesterday hailed his Thai counterpart Chatchai Chunhawan's Kampuchea initiative, calling it "a most valuable part" in the search for peace in Kampuchea.

In making the statement, Hawke is seen as the first Western leader to support Chatchai's much-publicized meeting with Vietnamese-backed Prime Minister Hun Sen in Bangkok last week.

"Your own initiative, which has involved dialogues with Vietnam, Laos, all the Khmer factions and throughout the region, has played a most valuable part in the drive towards a peaceful solution," Hawke said in a dinner speech last night.

Government Deputy Spokesman Likhit Hongladarom said Australia expressed a willingness to take part in any international control body set up to oversee a Kampuchean peace settlement.

He said Hawke favours the so-called "international control mechanism"—an international supervisory body to monitor Kampuchea after the completion of Vietnamese troop withdrawals.

Hawke, who arrived Wednesday for a five-day visit, also agreed with Chatchai's regional assessment that there are some positive developments and progress being made toward a Kampuchean settlements, Likhit said.

After the two prime ministers' two-and-a-half-hour meeting at the Government House in the morning, Likhit quoted Chatchai as saying that he was "relieved" that all four warring Khmer factions have agreed to attend the upcoming informal talks in Indonesia.

Chatchai also said that the Kampuchean talks, which are scheduled for Feb 19-21, could result in agreements on a cease-fire, the establishment of an international control mechanism, and a four-party provisional government leading to a general election, according to Likhit.

Hawke yesterday also held talks with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and paid a courtesy call on Ukrit Mongkhonawin, president of the Parliament.

The spokesman quoted Hawke as saying that the current regional and global situation has improved, including constructive developments in Indochina.

"Vietnam must be encouraged to see that its future lies not in being an island of stagnation in a sea of progress, but in participating in that regional prosperity which is now so obvious here in Thailand. There are signs that Vietnam's leaders now appreciate that fact," Hawke said in his speech.

But Hawke said that many problems still remain unresolved, such as the agreement on transition arrangements leading to an election and the creation of a neutral, independent and sovereign Kampuchea.

"Australia stands ready, as a part of the region, to play its part in any restoration of peace in Kampuchea," the prime minister said.

Likhit said Australia has proposed that countries in the Asia-Pacific region unite to fight against trade protectionist measures and hold consultations to support free and fair trade.

Thailand has taken note of Hawke's initiative and will raise this issue with members of ASEAN countries in due time, according to Likhit.

Hun Sen's visit to Thailand last week has touched off an extensive and heated debate. One ASEAN member has informed Thailand of its disagreement and its assessment that Vietnam and Hun Sen scored "psychological advantages" over the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK). The country also predicted that the "passive recognition" that the Phnom Penh regime was in control of Kampuchea would boost Hun Sen's leverage and led to his tough stand at the Jakarta peace talks.

The spokesman said both Thailand and Australia also agreed that bilateral trade should be doubled within the next three years. Bilateral trade reached US\$510 million in the year which ended June 30, 1988.

Thailand sought Australia's expertise in developing the country's infrastructure, gold mining, rapid transit and petrochemical industries, including land and offshore oil, and natural gas exploration, Likhit said.

The two countries also signed an agreement outlining steps and procedures to create joint development programmes in Thailand. Under the agreement, Australia will dispatch a team of experts to research various development projects and provide a number of scholarships for Thai officials for further training.

Australia and Thailand further agreed in principle to avoid double taxation for Australians in Thailand and Thais in Australia.

Hawke said Australia would provide aid to construct a bridge linking Thailand's Nong Khai and Laos' Vientiane, Likhit said. The project was raised by Chatchai during his visit to Laos last November.

Hawke also reaffirmed Canberra's desire during the banquet to take on the design and construction of the Thai-Lao bridge.

Chatchai told reporters before the dinner that the bridge will be a symbol of Thai-Lao friendship and enhance economic cooperation between the two neighbours. He also said Laos has agreed to Australia's proposal.

"We see it as an important physical link that can play a valuable role in the region's economic growth. Perhaps just as importantly, bridge building is a welcome symbol of the transformation of Indochina from a war zone into a peace zone," Hawke said.

It is estimated that the bridge will cost Australia about US\$30 million to construct, according to the spokesman.

Australia, Likhit said, expressed great interest in providing computer technology assistance to Thailand in its effort to establish a "Data Processing Zone" in Bangkok, which will contain computer information ranging from airline and hotel reservations to insurance and telecommunications.

Likhit said Australia's national airline, Qantas, has decided to move its hubbing centre for Asia in Singapore to Bangkok because of Thailand's convenient location between Australia and Europe and its flourishing tourism.

Hawke is scheduled to give a press conference this morning at the Oriental Hotel before meeting Sano Unakun, secretary general of National Economic and Social Development Board.

His Majesty the King will grant the Australian prime minister an audience this evening before Hawke leaves for two-day visit to Chiang Mai.

Bilateral Agreements Reached

*BK0302074189 Bangkok TNA in English 0427 GMT
3 Feb 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Feb. 3 (OANA-TNA) — Thailand and Australia agreed to increase the bilateral trade and increase joint ventures and cooperations in many branches, the deputy government spokesman Likhit Hongladarom said here.

Likhit said Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke and his Thai counterpart Gen Chatchai Chunhawan agreed that bilateral trade should be doubled from 600 million Australian dollars a year to 1,300 million Australian dollars in the next three years.

Australia and Thailand further agreed in principle to avoid double taxation for Australians in Thailand and Thais in Australia, Likhit said.

The Australian leader suggested that in the face of increasing protectionism, countries in Asia and the Pacific region should establish an economic group similar to the European Economic Community to encourage free trade in the region, Likhit said.

Gen Chatchai said Thailand was interested but would have to consult other ASEAN members before discussing the matter in detail. Australia is interested in participating in a proposed electronic data processing zone (DPZ) in Thailand, said the spokesman, adding that both sides discussed the matter, but details have to be worked out.

The DPZ would provide a centre for telecommunications, computer processing, transmission and storage, and be accessible by direct satellite link to businesses and government agencies throughout the world.

Mr Hawke told Gen Chatchai that Australia's Qantas Airlines would move its regional headquarters from Singapore to Thailand because of the kingdom's booming tourist industry and because it was better located for flights to Europe.

The two sides agreed that the Qantas move would help speed up development of the DPZ-particularly computerised hotel and airline reservations, Likhit said.

Likhit said Thailand invited Australian investment in oil exploration and production, and the manufacture of petro-chemicals such as plastic resin.

Gen Chatchai also invited Australia to invest in toll roads and to explore for gold in Thailand.

Mr Hawke also encouraged Thais to study at one of Australia's roughly 500 universities, and offered 100-210 scholarships a year for Thai students.

Likhit said Australia would provide aid to construct a bridge linking Thailand's Nong Khai and Laos' Vientiane. The project was raised by Chatchai during his visit to Laos last November. He said it is estimated that the bridge will cost Australia about 30 million US dollars to construct.

Khukrit on Solving Cambodia Conflict

*BK0302082589 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai
1 Feb 89 p 9*

[“Soi Suanphlu” column by M.R. Khukrit Pramot]

[Text] The leaders of the three CGDK factions have met for discussions with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who later hosted a dinner for them.

The get-together between Chatchai and the three CGDK leaders could hardly be called a meeting because it resulted in no formal agreement. The event enabled the participants to listen to each other's desires and ideas. For example, none of them expressed reservations about Hun Sen's coming to Bangkok to meet with Chatchai; all of them appeared to approve of the visit. All of them, including Prince Sihanouk's faction, also pledged to attend the second Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] in Indonesia.

In fact, Chatchai met with Hun Sen to hear what he had in mind, and he accomplished that. Chatchai also got what he wanted from the meeting with CGDK leaders, the most important being their pledge to attend the JIM.

Chatchai has made a perfect score this time, thanks to his direct approach and his taking the conduct of foreign policy into his own hands which could make peace and solidarity in Cambodia a less remote possibility. This much achievement should be sufficient at this stage.

Sihanouk's statement, made after Hun Sen's visit to Bangkok, refusing to attend the second JIM, has caused concern in various circles that the JIM could fail. The outcome of Chatchai's meeting with the three CGDK factions has ensured that the second JIM will take place, with Sihanouk's son representing his father's faction in case the prince does not attend.

This was the most important outcome of the meeting, according to Chatchai.

It is natural that the CGDK leaders could not very well show pleasure with Hun Sen's action because Hun Sen is their adversary. In fact, Prince Rannariddh did not react at all.

But Son Sann, another CGDK leader, said in mocking tone that: In Jakarta we will see if Hun Sen will keep his word regarding Prime Minister Chatchai.

Meanwhile, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan said: As we are victims, we want to see the Cambodian conflict solved quickly. An end to the war in Cambodia requires total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia within specified time under supervision of an international force.

Hun Sen had rejected supervision by the United Nations or any foreign force of the withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers but later relented to accept a foreign force but not that of the United Nations. He could still be smarting from the United Nations not recognizing his government.

Khieu Samphan said: We want all Cambodian factions to reconcile their differences by forming a quadripartite government under leadership of Prince Sihanouk.

This means Khieu Samphan recognizes the Heng Samrin regime to the extent that he is willing to join the regime in a new coalition government. Khieu Samphan and the Khmer Rouge have said repeatedly that Prince Sihanouk, and nobody else, could be the leader of Cambodia.

Khieu Samphan added that reconciliation among the Cambodian factions is possible only if no faction feels that another faction is stronger.

The fact is that the other Cambodian factions fear that the Khmer Rouge will be stronger than they are.

Khieu Samphan's remarks about the possibility that one faction may be stronger than the others puzzle me and make me anxious because he may nurture the desire to become superior to the other factions. The other Cambodian factions probably feel the same way.

Prime Minister Chatchai is a gracious person and likes to fete other people. He invited the leaders of the three Cambodian factions to a party at his residence after JIM 2.

Reacting to invitation, Son Sann said: I hope that by the time I come to the party I can tell you that Hun Sen has agreed with the CGDK that Vietnam must not maintain its soldiers in Cambodia out of spite and as all Cambodians wish, peace will be established in their country.

Joking, Son Sann said the CGDK should thank Hun Sen; because of him, the CGDK leaders have been invited to a dinner with Chatchai.

This is their type of remark. What sense is there in discussing peace and reconciliation?

In any event, Chatchai still gets a perfect score because it is solely his ability which brought Hun Sen to Bangkok and the CGDK leaders to the dinner at his residence to confirm their attendance at JIM 2.

What will happen to Sihanouk?

Once Sihanouk becomes angry, all that other people can do is to try to soothe him. Chatchai reportedly sent a note to assure Sihanouk that he still regards the prince as the most important person in Cambodia.

This type of note, if true, will be very useful because it is the kind of note that Sihanouk wants to hear from the whole world. He must have felt like he had taken a pep pill after reading the note.

The importance of Sihanouk to Cambodia is undeniable and obvious to the whole world. The world knows how loyal the Cambodian people are to him and how much respect they give him. Although all of this is evident, the prince still wants non-Cambodians to recognize it. Therefore, if it is true that Chatchai sent the note to Sihanouk, he will have won more points from me because although peace has yet to materialize, he has temporarily given the prince happiness.

I am not sure what the prince will do about JIM 2. If at the meeting it is decided to give him the Cambodian leader post, he may not accept it. If it is decided to include the Heng Samrin regime in a new quadripartite government, he may not accept that either.

All of this is just speculation because although the Khmer Rouge killed 10 of his sons and daughters while they were still young and cute, he bitterness was not enough to make him refuse to join them in the CGDK.

I have lately become one of his favorite acquaintances. He would kiss me on both cheeks whenever we met, making me feel a bit uneasy because some people may think it is odd. Despite this closeness, I am not certain how the prince may react to new developments.

This is because the prince is a strange person, he may feel vengeful if he feels he was slighted by someone, and he is very good at making the offender pay for it.

In any event, I can only hope that whatever the prince decides to do next Chatchai will win points with it.

Now that I think of it this way I have nothing to worry about.

Once people have a good, intelligent servant who will successfully carry out his assigned work, they will have absolutely nothing to worry about.

Chawalit's Action in Police Dispute Criticized

Intervention on Officer's Behalf

*BK0302011989 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
3 Feb 89 p 2*

[Text] Prachakon Thai Party leader Samak Suntharawet yesterday criticised acting Supreme Commander Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut for intervening in the controversial plan to transfer southern police chief Wisit Sangkhahaphong.

"A person from another ministry coming out to talk about (the transfer) will only cause confusion. The same problem happened at the Foreign Ministry recently so it should not be allowed to recur at the Interior Ministry," he said, without elaborating.

Gen Chawalit said on Tuesday that he had asked Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan and Interior Minister Maj-Gen [Major General] Praman Adireksan to postpone the transfer of Lt-Gen [Lieutenant General] Wisit for six months to give the officer time to prove himself.

Maj-Gen Praman said on Wednesday, however, that he had been confused by Gen Chawalit's statement.

Mr Samak said that those who comment on the controversy should be careful not to cause conflict.

"If I were the Interior Minister, I wouldn't have known how to handle a situation like this," he said.

The country's security was no longer in danger, he said, so government officials no longer needed to consult the military on nearly every issue.

"The situation has changed. I'm concerned because the Interior Minister will lose face because of these (Gen Chawalit's) remarks," Mr Samak said.

Officer Relieved

*BK0302011589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
3 Feb 89 p 1*

[Text] Interior Minister Praman Adireksan yesterday issued an order transferring Lt-Gen Wisit Sangkhahaphong, commissioner of the Fourth Provincial Police, to the ministry in Bangkok.

The order was announced on TV Channel 7 at about 10.45 p.m. last night and takes effect today.

Maj-Gen Praman appointed Maj-Gen Chan Rattanatham, deputy commissioner of the Fourth Provincial Police, to succeed Lt-Gen Wisit as acting commissioner.

On Wednesday, the Interior Minister announced that he would transfer the commissioner despite the intervention of Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut on Tuesday.

The general reportedly asked Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to give Lt-Gen Wisit six months to prove himself.

The attempt to transfer Lt-Gen Wisit was initiated by Deputy Interior Minister Trairong Suwannakhiri, who accused the commissioner of incompetence. Lt-Gen Wisit rejected the allegation and sued the deputy minister for slander.

The controversy died down until early last month when Maj-Gen Praman called an urgent meeting of the Police Service Commission to propose the swapping of positions between Lt-Gen Wisit and Lt-Gen Anan Detrangsi, commissioner of the Police Department.

Vietnam

Nguyen Van Linh Visits Economic Complex

*BK0202153589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0500 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] On the morning of 1 February 1989, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited the 10th Precinct economic complex in Ho Chi Minh City.

Accompanying the comrade general secretary was Comrade Nguyen Vo Danh, deputy secretary of the city party committee standing committee.

The comrades secretary of the 10th Precinct party committee and chairman and vice chairman of the 10th Precinct People's Committee briefed the comrade general secretary on the 10th Precinct's general socioeconomic plan and trends of development.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh visited the 10th Precinct Padlock Manufacturing Enterprise which has, ever since its establishment in 1988, used capital generated by the precinct itself and loans from other sources to import modern equipment and machinery needed for padlock production.

Next, the comrade general secretary visited the Nhu Ngoc State-Operated Cosmetics Enterprise which has, ever since its establishment in July 1988, produced 4 million tubes of toothpaste and received two gold medals for two of the toothpaste samples the enterprise displayed at the National Exhibition Fair in 1988. The

enterprise plans to produce more than 5 million tubes of toothpaste of all varieties in 1989. So far, the production output of this newly established enterprise has been valued at 1.7 million dong.

The comrade general secretary then left the cosmetics enterprise for the 10th Precinct Leather Shoe- and Garment-Making Export Corporation (Leagamex) where Director Nguyen Thi Son told him that in the past year, the corporation turned out export products valued at 1.8 million rubles with leather shoes and garments being the key products for export to the Soviet Union and a number of other countries.

The corporation has embarked on joint ventures with the (Legacorid) Corp and has made preparations for joint ventures with three other countries. In 1989, the corporation will produce 5 million export products of all kinds valued at 4.9 million rubles.

From the second floor of a building that the (Leagamex) Corp just built at the former Chi Hoa Cemetery, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh looked at Le Thi Rieng Park which—built on 10 ha of land at the former Chi Hoa Cemetery site—has begun to be used as a public entertainment place for the people on the occasion of the lunar new year.

The comrade visited the monument dedicated to fallen heroine Le Thi Rieng and other comrades who sacrificed their lives and were buried in this area during the anti-U.S. struggle.

The comrade general secretary toured the production area, the tourist site near the Ky Hoa Lake area, the 10th Precinct fairground, the Hoa Binh Theater, and the pavilion of the Ministry of Home Trade's Electromechanical Corporation.

The comrade reminded everyone of the need to promote widespread introductory sales of local products of all kinds to our compatriots in the 10th Precinct and other parts of the country, as well as to see to it that our products are of good quality so they can compete with foreign products.

In a working session, the 10th Precinct's comrade leaders made concrete reports on the different developmental stages, annual trends, general socioeconomic orientations, and long-term development objectives being pursued by the 10th Precinct. They also introduced details about 10 ongoing construction projects expected to be commissioned at the beginning of 1989.

The comrade general secretary praised the 10th Precinct for conducting business in the right direction with boldness and resourcefulness. He reminded the precinct of the need to implement renovation at the grassroots level.

Regarding foreign economic relations, the 10th Precinct should seek assistance from the city itself and conduct direct business transactions with foreign countries rather than using intermediary channels. Efforts must be made to effect changes for the better in all aspects of the precinct. In this way, the precinct can contribute to improving all aspects of the city and accumulate a substantial amount of foreign currency for the precinct itself, the city, and the central echelon.

Vo Chi Cong Visits Hydroelectric Power Plant
*BK0302101289 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1430 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] On 31 January, cadres, workers, and Soviet specialists at the Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant were very pleased to welcome Comrade Vo Chi Cong, CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member and Council of State chairman, who visited and conveyed New Year's greetings to them.

Comrade Ngo Xuan Loc, Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant director general, and Comrade Pagachenko, head of the Soviet specialist group, accompanied Chairman Vo Chi Cong on a visit to see Soviet cadres and workers at work, inspect a number of sub-projects, listen to a briefing on the encouraging results of generator group 1 that is in operation, and view preparation work to put generator group 2 into operation according to schedule.

On the occasion of the lunar new year and on behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the Council of State, Chairman Vo Chi Cong wished all brother and sister cadres and workers, Soviet specialists who were present at the meeting as well as those working at various sites and transformer stations, and families of ethnic minority groups in Ha Son Binh and Son La Provinces who were about to leave Hoa Binh Lake for resettlement a new year with good health, happiness, unity, and achievements in their tasks.

The Council of State will make a decision on bestowing heroic titles and orders on collectives and individuals who scored outstanding achievements in their work in the past period.

Soviets Arrive for Ceremony
*BK0202154889 Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT
2 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 2—A Soviet government delegation led by V.K. Gusev, member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived here this afternoon to attend the commissioning of the first turbine unit of the Hoa Binh hydropower plant and the 14th meeting of the Vietnamese-Soviet interGovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Present at the welcoming ceremony organized at the Government Guest House were Nguyen Co Thach, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dau Ngoc Xuan, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin; and others.

USSR-Aided Generator Inaugurated
*BK0302081589 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT
3 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 3—A ceremony was held at the Hoa Binh Hydro-Electric Power Project today to inaugurate the first generator group which has been test-operated since Dec. 30, 1988. On this occasion, P.T. Pagachenko, Soviet chief-specialist at the project, wrote an article for the national daily NHAN DAN.

According to him, the first turbine unit is generating 3.6-4 million kw/h per day, raising the total electricity output of the north by 30 percent. Since 1986 when assembly work began, the Soviet Union has supplied about 500,000 tons of equipment and necessary materials for the project. More than 200 major factories in the Soviet Union have taken part in manufacturing the plant's components.

P.T. Pagachenko made known that at present all the project builders are concentrating their efforts on commissioning the second generator unit by the end of this year.

Do Muoi Receives IMF Representatives
*BK0302075289 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT
3 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 3—Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday Arjun K. Senguta, special envoy of the director general of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and G. S. Ismael, executive director, currently on a visit to Vietnam.

Chairman Do Muoi and the IMF representatives exchanged views on the improvement and promotion of cooperation between Vietnam and the IMF.

While here, the IMF delegates had working sessions with the State Bank of Vietnam, the Ministry of Finance, and the State Planning Committee.

Mongolian Ambassador Holds New Year Reception
*BK0202155089 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
2 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 2—Mongolian Ambassador Gelegiyn Adiyya and his wife gave a reception here tonight on the occasion of the traditional Mongolian new year festival.

Among their guests were Tran Hoan, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of information; Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party's Commission for External Relations; and Nguyen Di Nien, deputy foreign minister.

Diplomatic envoys of Asian countries in Hanoi attended the reception.

Ambassador Gelegiyn Adiyya and Minister Tran Hoan, and all those present raised toasts to the Mongolian people's traditional new year festival and the coming lunar new year festival of the Vietnamese people as well as to their bilateral friendship and cooperation.

Health Ministry Holds Meeting With Envoys
*BK0302075889 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT
3 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 3—The Ministry of Public Health held a get-together here yesterday with representatives of foreign embassies, and international and non-governmental organizations which had offered assistance to the Vietnamese health service.

Prof. Pham Song, minister of public health, expressed thanks for their effective assistance to the Vietnamese people, particularly in various national programmes such as primary healthcare, expanded immunization, family planning, healthcare at the grassroots level.

Le Phuoc Tho Comments on 'Resolution 10'
*BK0202105189 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
in Vietnamese 24 Jan 89 pp 1, 4*

[Interview with CPV Central Committee Secretary Le Phuoc Tho by Bui Bien Thuy, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN correspondent, on the implementation of Political Bureau Resolution No 10]

[Text] [Bui Bien Thuy] How do you assess the results of implementing Political Bureau Resolution No 10 on renovating the management of agricultural economy?

[Le Phuoc Tho] It is really difficult to assess the results adequately because the resolution has not been implemented for very long. I, for one, think that if we want to assess the results of a policy we must examine the objectives and tasks set forth in that policy. We are aware that grain production has declined in many localities over the past few years. The volume of grain production remains almost the same, but the population has increased quickly, causing per capita grain allocation to decrease. In socialist transformation, we have committed the mistakes of being subjective and impatient. Cooperativization has been carried out for the mere sake of formality in some localities without paying attention to the results of production and the livelihood of peasants. Many points in the old system of agricultural economy management are no longer relevant. Resolution 10 was issued by the Political Bureau with the

purpose of concretizing a step further the renovation viewpoint of the sixth party congress to liberate the production capability, rapidly and effectively exploit all existing potentials of the country, and turn the autarkic and monocrop agriculture into the socialist agriculture of goods manufacture in the direction of specialization combined with general business. As such are the objectives and tasks of Resolution 10, it has quickly won the sympathy of localities and central sectors, met the aspirations of peasants, encouraged and enthused peasants in production, and begun to bear fruits. Many ideas and viewpoints have been renewed and some systems and policies have been experimented with and applied, creating a new driving force. Many changes and new factors have occurred in various zones and regions. Potentials have begun to rise and develop.

[Bui Bien Thuy] We suggest that you tell us about some new factors in the implementation of Resolution 10 which should be propagated and disseminated promptly and broadly by mass information media.

[Le Phouc Tho] Before answering your question directly, we must say that we are happy to see that in the recent past the mass information media, including QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, have used several vivid forms to quickly explain and propagate Resolution 10 with good results. I expect that you will continue to propagate the new factors that have appeared following the implementation of Resolution 10, thus helping to cultivate the healthy sprouts of building a new life in rural areas, turning them into outstanding, beautiful, and ever spreading models throughout the country. Although there are many new factors, the following ones should get more attention from mass information media:

Among state-run production and service units are 11 March and Ia Poc farms (Dac Lac) that have awarded contracts to households for crop cultivation and production means. They have thus successfully reduced their indirect work force by 30-40 percent, quickly restored and developed crops, and increased workers' monthly income from 15,000 dong to 40,000 dong. Dong Giao farm (Ha Nam Ninh) has contracted all work, implemented the long-term contract system, reduced its indirect work force from 150 to 46 persons, and increased its production volume. The Bac Bo Farmland Irrigation Research Center has adopted contracts for responsibility and benefits, and has increased its cadres' professional wages fivefold and ensured good irrigation and drainage for crops. Ea Cao (Dac Lac) farm has awarded a coffee planting contract to workers and has used 52 million dong contributed by the workers' families to intensively cultivate the crop, obtaining nearly 80 million dong in profits.

With respect to renewing economic structure and policy, Minh Hai province has developed shrimp raising; Thoai Son district (An Giang) has applied the various policies

of "opening door" to tap the potentials in the Long Xuyen area; and Quynh Luu district (Nghe Tinh) has exploited its general strength along the coast.

Regarding the organization and management of cooperatives, hamlet-size cooperatives have been organized in Tien Giang Province and village-size (1,800 ha) cooperatives in Cuu Long Province. Vinh Phu province has adopted many forms of contracts for crop cultivation, animal raising, and service and production. Thai Binh province has developed contracts in production. Tan Xuan cooperative (Ho Chi Minh City) has adopted a form of general business. These multifarious forms of organization and management that have achieved some socioeconomic results should be perfected and developed.

It must be said that the correctness of Resolution No 10 has enabled peasants to attach themselves ardently to their ricefields. It has also aroused interest in making the fullest use of land, and has helped to amass capital, acquire technology, and muster the utterly fervent labor enthusiasm of peasants.

Thanks to this resolution, fishermen in Cam Ranh District have invested more than 1 billion dong (many families and individuals have invested 30 to 150 taels of gold each) to buy boats, fishing nets, or equipment for processing marine products. Ten families in Phu Duc village of Tan Nong District, Dong Thap Province, have pooled funds from the sale of 70 taels of gold to buy water pumps and improve canals to irrigate or drain off water from 1,100 hectares of cultivated land. Mr Sac's family alone has assumed full responsibility for the supply of water to 200 hectares of rice of a production collective. Nguyen Cong Minh's family (Tri Ton District of An Giang Province) has invested capital in building a nursery garden for 10 million eucalyptus saplings to be supplied to the entire province. Mr Phan Van Trinh (Luc Ngan District of Ha Bac Province) has invested capital in planting nephelium bassacense in his family's orchard. In 1988, he was able to collect 2.5 million dong from the sale of 5 quintals of dried nephelium bassacense. Spurred by this success, Mr Phan Van Trinh has accepted another 10 hectares of hilly land to build a larger nephelium bassacense orchard.

The emergence of new factors shows that production capabilities in agriculture have initially been enlarged, that all economic components have been brought into play, that peasants have taken an interest in their ricefields, that the sources of capital have emanated from the people, and that manpower has been better utilized. Particularly in many localities, the issues concerning the three interests have harmoniously been settled. In the past, peasants were entitled to receive only 15-20 percent of the contract output quota, but now they are able to pocket from 35 to 70 percent. Since their average income has increased by 150 percent, they have been able to avoid any new debts. Meanwhile, the state has been able

to collect all or part of the debts incurred by them in the past. All this has made it possible for peasants to fulfill their obligations to the state quickly and honestly.

[Bui Bien Thuy] What positive effects has Resolution No 10 had on cadres and combatants of the Armed Forces and on the Army rear services?

[Le Phuoc Tho] Many measures have been adopted by our party and state to overcome step-by-step all difficulties in the daily life of the Armed Forces and the Army rear area. We maintain that the successful implementation of Resolution No 10, aimed at advancing our agriculture and economy in every aspect and steadily and gradually improving and uplifting the standard of living in the countryside, is an important and effective measure toward ironing out difficulties arising from the daily life of the Armed Forces and the Army rear area. In the recent past, by paying attention to the process of renovation and by adopting numerous effective measures to satisfactorily carry out this task, Ha Bac Province has succeeded in stabilizing its Army rear area. Many neighboring provinces are now learning from this success. This is a new factor of social significance that should be revealed by the press.

It can be said that the Political Bureau's Resolution No 10 (which is commonly called "Contract 10" by our peasants) is being applied to life in the countryside. The face of the countryside is changing in the direction of brightness, openness, and progressiveness. This change, however, is yet to be vigorous, comprehensive, and uniform. In many localities there are still shortcomings and difficulties that must be overcome.

The targets and requirements set forth in Resolution No 10 are of strategic significance—in terms of economy, politics, and society—and cannot be fulfilled in a short period of time. This is not only a task of the agricultural sector and peasants but also an undertaking of the entire party and people. The people's armed forces must also play an important role in and contribute actively to applying Resolution No 10 more quickly and vigorously to life in the rural areas—which are also large Army rear areas—so that these areas can be developed comprehensively, uniformly, evenly, and steadily with every passing day.

20 Percent Drop in Party Membership Reported

BK0302100089 Hong Kong AFP in English 0911 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi, Feb 3 (AFP)—The Vietnamese Communist Party saw a sharp drop in new memberships last year, the party newspaper said Friday [3 February].

A total of 82,824 people joined the party last year, representing a 20 per cent drop from 1987, the NHAN DAN daily said in one of a series of articles marking the 59th anniversary of the party's founding.

Current communist party membership stands at 1.7 million.

The NHAN DAN attributed the drop partly to a move to "raise the quality" of party members, a policy decided at the sixth party congress in December 1986.

A second factor was that grassroots committees responsible for recruitment concentrated on reorganization work last year.

Nearly half the new party adherents are members of the military, the daily said. It did not say how many applicants were denied membership last year.

The communist party has been conducting a "clean-up" drive since September 1987 aimed at enhancing "the battle readiness of the party and the effectiveness of the state machine."

In the first six months of 1988, the party meted out punishments to about 20,000 members, including 7,000 who were expelled, according to official figures.

In an editorial, the NHAN DAN said the Communist Party should be "politically, ideologically and organizationally consolidated" to make it "equal to political tasks" required by the reform process under way in the country since the sixth party congress.

The paper, while acknowledging that "different views" existed on party reform, criticized incorrect and pessimistic views holding that the country is at a "deadend street" and that its critical economic situation is the "result of the reform."

While it recognized that Vietnam's situation was deteriorating in several areas and that numerous economic difficulties existed, the editorial said the reform had begun to bear fruit.

It pointed in particular to nascent democratization of Vietnam's social system and a "strategic change in orientation" in defense policy marked by a "reduction in forces" in the army.

The party daily warned against expressing doubts about the party leadership, Marxism-Leninism and socialism in the face of Vietnam's economic crisis.

"We have no other path to choose than the socialist path," the NHAN DAN said, adding that the party would "not revise Marxism-Leninism."

CPV's 59th Founding Anniversary Noted
BK0302084189 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT
3 Feb 89

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 3—Marking the 59th anniversary of the Communist Party of Vietnam today the national daily NHAN DAN editorially affirmed that the policy of renovation put forth at the Sixth CPV Congress in 1986 has been proven correct through vivid realities.

Summing up what has been accomplished in the last two and half years, NHAN DAN says:

"First, we have effected a change in the economic structure and built the first bases of a multi-sectorial economy and re-ordered the priorities in investment by giving prime attention to the three major economic programmes. The improvement of the managerial mechanism has called forth a new vigour in the non-state sector. Secondly, the expansion of socialist democracy has brought about the renovation in social life and laid the groundwork for far-reaching reforms in the country's political system.

"Thirdly, we have continued to effectively defend territorial integrity and the political security of the country while helping the Kampuchean people safeguard the gains of their revolution. Fourthly, the re-orientation in our foreign strategy together with the enhancement of our relations with fraternal socialist countries has opened up new possibilities to restore and develop our cooperative relationship with all countries and enhance the struggle for peaceful coexistence with neighbouring countries in the region and other countries in the world."

"The two years and more of renovation," NHAN DAN continues, "have testified to our party's revolutionary capacity as well as the maturity of its leadership. On the other hand, we all know that renovation is a new and complicated process for which we have no magic guide-book. Under the close leadership of the party, we shall carry on our work while learning, taking care to avoid both conservatism and hastiness."

"Firmly upholding the Marxist-Leninist theory, and confident in socialism, in renovation and in the leadership of the party, let the entire Vietnamese people do their utmost for the success of renovation and the goals of the sixth congress," the paper says in conclusion.

Reformation of Political System Examined
BK0202103689 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN
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[Article by Le Khac Thanh article: "The Political System Should Be Really Reformed"]

[Text] One thing stands out when reviewing the past: The infrastructure has been undergoing fairly vigorous change, but the whole machinery has remained static. This, in our opinion, is the main contradiction in our

country's ongoing renovation process. Proceeding from mass media reports and speeches delivered at meetings of trade unions, front committees, and other social organizations in the past, it is clear that the problem is not simply the failure of a certain organization, sector, or individual to make changes; something of a more general character is the root cause of the contradiction. Could it be that the failure to promptly, really, and fundamentally change the old political system is the core of the problem? We have declared in documents, resolutions, and speeches our endeavor to renovate the political system, but in reality, the same old system continues to exist with all of its fundamental characteristics intact. Bureaucratic centralism is a handicap peculiar not only to us but to all fraternal socialist countries. Therefore, to combat bureaucratic centralism is currently the common goal of restructuring and renovation in all socialist countries.

To carry out restructuring and renovation the Soviet Union and many other countries have scrupulously reviewed past efforts to build socialism. This is very important, for unless we fully understand the sources and extent of damage of bureaucratic centralism in the whole process of socialist construction, we will not be able to combat it effectively and consequently, set the correct orientations for doing away with old things that have become outmoded, mutated... as well as for creating and developing new things suited to the nature of the party and the system. If we only see things as they happen and concern ourselves with attacking "bureaucratic big shots" who have been uncovered and denounced, with resolving and dealing with separate instances of negativism, and with calling for the settlement of irrationalities in one area or another without trying intensively to find the general cause of that deplorable situation, it will be hard for us to bring about any truly fundamental changes.

The 19th CPSU All-Union Conference set forth the need to fundamentally and thoroughly restructure the political system with an unsimplifiable, irreplaceable substance that consists of "a definition of functions between party and state organs and restoration of the full power of the Soviets from top to bottom." This is a review and recapitulation of history lessons learned from 7 decades of building socialism, which evaluate not only the past damage caused by bureaucratic centralism but also its inhibitive and destructive impact on the current process of restructuring. In the contents of the conference's resolution, we take note of the term "restoration." This means that people's power vested in the Soviets (the elective system) did exist in the past and was full power, but this power was subsequently lost to an act of usurpation. This term bespeaks the true nature of the political reforms that have been adopted. The usurpation of power by a bureaucratic centralistic machinery took place in the wake of Lenin's death, with the role of the party being gradually transformed from one of political leadership to one of "taking over everything and deciding on everything" and the state machinery being "seriously metamorphosed" into an organ of power for the

usurpers. Therefore, "state administration has spread over an excessively vast scope of social activities. The attempt to cover all aspects of life through centralized planning and control has tied up society and become a true inhibitor of the creativeness and dynamic character of man, social organizations, and collectives" (report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev).

Thus, the true nature and basic substance of a reformation of the political system must be a turnover of power, with the party, together with its apparatus, reassuming its rightful position, and real power being restored and returned to the people through the elective system. By returning to its role of political leadership over society, the party will truly serve as the spotlight illuminating historical moves. This will allow the state to correctly perform its role as a managerial apparatus with effective orientations for it will be nurtured, strengthened, and developed by the people's power, which is wholly vested in an elective system with full power, where the entire society's intelligence and creativeness is forged.

Reality of national administration in our country shows that there exists a situation in which the people's committees override the people's councils at various levels. This has long existed and virtually become an accepted practice even though the official institution (which exists only in name) stipulates otherwise. On the one hand, it is said that the National Assembly is the organ of supreme power and has authority over the state machinery; on the other hand, the Council of Ministers directly supervises the machinery in accordance with resolutions of the Political Bureau and the guidance of the party Central Committee Secretariat (some Council of Ministers documents have been promulgated expressly "to implement the Political Bureau resolution" or "to carry out the Secretariat instruction"). At the various levels, all relations have also been patterned after this procedure. Thus, the party takes charge of everything and decides on everything, including specific matters. In such a situation, how can the National Assembly have true power? Therefore, so long as we fail to reform the political system in a fundamental manner in strict accordance with the spirit and basic content of the aforesaid formula, it will be, in effect, impossible to deprive the party of power (it should be remembered that in Lenin's thought and concept, the party wields no power but only has the prestige derived from its role of political and spiritual leadership) and turn it over back to the National Assembly and the elective system. The 19th CPSU conference deals specifically with this turnover of power as follows: "The main feature of the historic period we are living in is that we must see to it that the activities of the CPSU are totally consistent, not only in content but also in method, with Lenin's concept about the role of the party in society. This calls first of all for scrapping the party committee echelons' practice of replacing state organs in administration, for doing away with the issuance of party decisions which contain direct instructions for these organs, and for strictly adhering to the principle that the CPSU carries out its political line

through the communists working in different areas of social life." The report by Comrade M. S. Gorbachev also pointed out: "... We must resolve the issue of defining functions by starting from the highest level of national leadership. This requires first of all that the party Central Committee and the Politburo play their role and act in their capacity as an organ of political leadership. And naturally, we must resolutely refrain from taking over the work of the organs of supreme power and administration. The Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Council of Ministers must carry out by themselves whatever tasks they are charged with."

The people's true power—which is vested in the elective system—must be guaranteed by the supremacy of the law. Therefore, along with the reformation of the political system, it is necessary to reform the law. This is the fundamental spirit for building a state of juridical power by starting with the reformation of the political system, the primary task of which is to redefine the party's role of leadership. A big lesson of experience gained by the Soviet Union after 2 years of restructuring is that so long as the political system is not reformed and all activities are still conducted within the orbit of the old system, all the laws that are promulgated, no matter how renovative their content may be, cannot achieve the expected effectiveness; for the old political system negates all the positive orientations of those laws by the old method of supervising the operation of the various ministries, departments, and sectors by directives and guidelines, with those given by party committee echelons (including and especially instructions given "over the phone") being regarded as supreme decisions. Moreover, right in the field of legislation, the old political system always seeks to create what public opinion calls "a mechanism for evading the law" and to introduce rights whose practical execution is guaranteed by no mechanism whatsoever or to impose restrictions which are not allowed by any institutions.

The elective system's true power must be guaranteed by really effective, fundamental concepts of the very elective system itself with regard to basically reformed institutions and mechanisms as follows:

1. The true and broad representation of different interests in society must be ensured. During the period of bureaucratic centralization, this is seriously neglected; for bureaucratic centralism only needs the existence of social groups and organizations (in very limited numbers). All social groups and organizations representing widely diverse interests, which actually exist and operate in society, have the right to be represented at a congress of people's representatives at a ratio prescribed in the constitution.

2. The role of true power of the highest elective organ must be institutionalized in the constitution (revised version). The National Assembly is "the highest elective

organ of state power" and also a legislative, executive, and supervisory organ that is in permanent operation (with the power of its committees being expanded).

To make the power of the National Assembly (and the elective system) truly effective, it must be guaranteed by a number of rules and regulations (and even institutions) which, though being supplementary, are very important.

a. An organ is needed to supervise the implementation and strict observation of the constitution (the basic law). In reality, we can see that although many documents issued by the state machinery at various levels, central as well as local, are inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and there are many violations of the Constitution in the course of implementing the law, no organ is specifically charged with studying ways to effectively and promptly eliminate them by preventive mechanisms or legal sanctions (during the current reformation of the elective and legal systems in the Soviet Union, it has been suggested that a committee be set up to supervise the implementation of the constitution for the expressed purpose of creating "an additional guarantee for democratic control over position holders, including those at the highest level").

b. To truly develop the control of voters at the grass roots through their representatives in the elective system it is necessary to enforce the system of nonconcurrent posting for a number of key positions in the state machinery

(the Soviet Union has begun to apply this system primarily toward a number of high-level positions such as members of the Council of Ministers, except the chairman, and top leaders of ministries and ministerial level organs, the juridical and court sector...) the holders of which are not allowed to run for office in the National Assembly and the elective system.

c. It is necessary to broaden openness in the activities of the elective system by applying the system of freedom of information (in the Soviet Union, this system will be applied down to the committee meetings of the Supreme Soviet...).

Only by really reforming the entire political system can we make fundamental moves toward renovation in each of its components (the elective system, the legal system, mass organizations...). Democratization is and must be a broad and profound readjustment of the entire political and spiritual life of the party and society based on a fundamental transformation of institutions, mechanisms, legal systems... and in accordance with a clearly-defined program. Separate and gradual acts of relaxation and openness that are taken in each link and in each area of activities during some major drives cannot be considered as a true process of democratization. This is, at best, only liberalization.

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